

10/10/50

THE UNIVERSITY OF JORDAN

INTERNATIONAL

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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:
Unsettled. Temp. 13-15 (55-59). Tomorrow, low, unsettled. Temp. 12-15 (54-59).
DON'T FORGET: Temp. 14-15 (57-59). Tomorrow, unchanged. Temp. 13-15 (57-59).
CHANGING: High. 15-18 (59-64). Tomorrow, 17-21 (63-68).
NEW YORK: High. 15-18 (59-64). Tomorrow, 17-21 (63-68).
LOS ANGELES: High. 15-18 (59-64). Tomorrow, 17-21 (63-68).
HAWAII: High. 15-18 (59-64). Tomorrow, 17-21 (63-68).
ALASKA: High. 15-18 (59-64). Tomorrow, 17-21 (63-68).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER - COMICS PAGE.

Austria	12.8	Lebanon	21.25
Belgium	20.35	Luxembourg	1.17
Denmark	1.50	Morocco	2.50
France	1.50	Netherlands	1.50
Germany	1.50	Nigeria	50 K.
Greece	1.50	Norway	3 N.K.
Great Britain	1.50	Portugal	12 K.
India	1.50	Spain	80 Ptas.
Iran	1.50	Sweden	3.50
Italy	1.50	Switzerland	1.70
Japan	1.50	Taiwan	1.70
Korea	1.50	U.S. Military (Eur.)	50.35
Libya	1.50	Yugoslavia	9 D.

No. 28,835

PARIS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1975

Established 1887

51 Killed As Fighting Is Resumed In Lebanon

From Wire Dispatches
BEIRUT, Oct. 8—The latest cease-fire between Christian and Moslem factions, proclaimed three days ago, was shattered early today by heavy fighting in the capital and in the northern part of Lebanon.
At least 40 persons were reported killed and more than 200 wounded in a hail of rockets and mortar shells that fell in a number of Beirut's residential districts.
In the north, 11 soldiers were reported killed as they tried to stop fighting between Moslems of Tripoli and Christians of the nearby town of Zgharta. There was no mention of civilian casualties.
The state-controlled Radio Lebanon said that the rockets here "were fired left and right" and appealed to the gunmen to stop "the massacre."
The radio said that a number of innocent people, including children, were killed or injured in the shelling in several neighborhoods of the capital.
A mortar shell fell near the residence of Premier Rashid Karami in the Moslem district of Zokak al Blat and killed five children. The Premier was not at home.
Clashes were still continuing hours after a new cease-fire went into effect. Several fires were started this afternoon in the business center and in the waterfront area.
Premier Karami planned to meet with President Suleiman Frangieh and Interior Minister Camille Chamoun to decide how to deal with the crisis.
The exchanges of fire started in the rival suburbs of Ain al-Rummaneh, which is controlled by Christians of the rightist Phalangist party, and Chiyah, which is dominated by leftist Moslems. The fighting shattered a three-day truce marking the Moslem feast of Eid al-Fitr, which ended today.
A dusk-to-dawn curfew was imposed by the governor of Beirut. The violence here was preceded by recurrence of clashes in the last two days between the Moslems of Tripoli and the Christians of Zgharta.



BATTLE VICTIM—Two men carry a woman, wounded in renewed Beirut fighting, down a rubble-strewn street.

Ugandan Aide at UN Denounces U.S.

Ford Backs Labeling Amin Racist Killer

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (UPI).—President Ford fully supports UN Ambassador Daniel Moynihan's use of the term "racist murderer" to describe Ugandan President Idi Amin, the White House said today.
"The President believes Ambassador Moynihan and Clarence Mitchell said what needed to be said," Press Secretary Ron Nessen told reporters.
In a speech to the AFL-CIO convention in San Francisco Friday, Mr. Moynihan used a phrase from a New York Times editorial (Oct. 4-5) which described Field Marshal Amin as "a racist murderer." Mr. Moynihan indicated that he supported the newspaper's appraisal.
The ambassador was protesting President Amin's call in the General Assembly last Wednesday for the extinction of Israel.
Mr. Mitchell, a U.S. delegate to the General Assembly, criticized President Amin in a formal UN speech Monday, saying that the Ugandan's remarks were "an affront to millions of citizens of the United States."

Unesco Board Softens Stand Of Last Year Against Israel

By James F. Clarity
PARIS, Oct. 8 (NYT).—The executive board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization voted overwhelmingly today to soften the anti-Israeli action taken last year.
The United States called the board's action "encouraging." Sources close to the U.S. Unesco delegation said that tonight's action could lead to a move in Congress to release the \$22.5 million the United States has been withholding from the organization.
Congress ordered a stoppage of the funds last December, after Unesco denounced Israel for allegedly damaging Moslem monuments in Jerusalem. The organization, spurred by its Arab members, also cut off funds for Israeli projects and refused to admit Israel to its European group, in which Israel feels it belongs as a Mediterranean nation.
Financial Crisis Seen
The Unesco board action came as the organization continued to seek funds to avoid a financial crisis early next year. A group of Arab nations has pledged, in effect, to make up the withheld American funds, but the organization would still run out of money near the end of next January if the United States cash boycotts continued. The executive board voted yesterday to draw on the appropriation reserve to meet its \$5-million debt stemming from inflation.
Tonight, the board voted, 28-3

2 Policemen, 3 Others Slain In Barcelona Terrorist Raid

From Wire Dispatches
BARCELONA, Oct. 8—Two policemen and a family of three died today in a cross-fire of bullets here.
A policeman and a civilian were also seriously wounded in the pre-dawn gunbattle, which followed an attack on a police station.
An official statement said the two slain policemen were hit by bullets fired from the police barracks at gunmen shooting from a passing car.
In Madrid, a government spokesman said the attack on the barracks could only have been the work of political terrorists.
Civilians Seen
The incident early this morning aggravated fears here that Spain is in a prolonged cycle of terrorist violence, unofficial counterterrorism and official repression.
The slayings raised the death toll in the last eight days to 12—eight policemen and four civilians—in increasing political violence from the Basque region in the north to the Catalan area in the northeast.
[In Paris, an unknown assailant today shot and severely wounded the Spanish assistant military attaché in the French capital, Capt. Bartolome Garcia-Plata Valle, police reported.]
[Capt. Garcia-Plata Valle was shot three times, in the chest and abdomen, by the assailant when he answered a knock at the door of his apartment in suburban Boulogne-Billancourt.]
[Doctors at the hospital said the officer was in serious condition but out of danger after a long operation.]
Automatic Weapons
At 1 a.m. today, according to an official report, the occupants of a passing car opened fire with automatic weapons against the facade of the police station and those inside fired back. At the same moment, another car came by with four persons, three of whom were killed in the cross-fire.
Those slain were Mr. and Mrs. Jose Martinez Velez and their son, Antonio, who were returning home from a walk. Another person was wounded. Almost simultaneously, two police cars, returning from investigating reports of shooting elsewhere, drove up to the station and two of their occupants were killed by the shooting from the station.
The five deaths stunned Barcelona, a hotbed of political activity and a center for Spain's two main terrorist groups—the Basque separatist organization Euzkadi Ta Askatasuna, or Basque Nation and Freedom, and the student-worker Revolutionary Anti-Fascist Patriotic Front (FRAP).
Officials said they were unsure which group attacked the La Verneda barracks, but speculated that it was FRAP, blamed for the killing of three policemen in Madrid on Oct. 1. ETA guerrillas, fighting an increasingly bloody battle for the independence of the northern Basque country, were blamed for slaying three Civil Guards in the province of Guipuzcoa last Saturday.
Of the five Spanish terrorists executed by the regime on Sept. 27, three were members of FRAP and two were Basques.
The slaying of the two policemen, Barcelona police headquarters said, came about "because of the lack of visibility at the time and because of the interposition of other vehicles."
Meanwhile, there were press reports that three Basques, identified as ETA members, were shot to death last night near St. Jean de Luz, in the French Basque region. There was no confirmation from any French source, however.
ETA is believed to use the French side as a refuge and as an organizational and training center. Spanish counterterrorism groups, often composed of policemen, have been active in France in recent months and several disguised Spanish policemen and detectives have been arrested by the French.

Law Officers Kill All 5



BARCELONA MARCH—Following a requiem mass for three policemen killed by terrorists, several thousand persons marched to headquarters of regional military command in Barcelona Tuesday night to denounce the attacks and rally support to government.

Lisbon Tries To Cool Off Troop Mutiny

LISBON, Oct. 8 (AP).—An alert of all military units in northern Portugal was called off today and senior officers said that they were trying to convince a mutinous artillery regiment in Oporto "with words, that they are misguided."
The 650 heavily armed mutineers at the Serra do Pilar regiment ran a red banner up a flagpole today and demanded the dismissal of the region's new military commander, Gen. Antonio Pires Veloso. Oporto, Portugal's second largest city, is 175 miles north of the capital.
In an attempt to minimize the revolt, the military command ordered loyal troops to end a full alert and began trying to talk the mutineers into ending their rebellion.
"We are trying to convince them, with words, that they are misguided and are being used as part of a political maneuver," a spokesman at the northern military command said.
Peaceful Solution
"We are trying for a peaceful solution," he said, "but this could require time. We may be talking for a week or two."
Tonight, several persons were injured when fighting broke out between pro-government demonstrators and extreme leftists near the encampment of the regiment.
Yesterday, the rebellious soldiers camped across the River Douro said that they would hold out until the regional commander was dismissed and authorities promised to reinstate leftist activists purged from military units.
Gen. Pires Veloso first threatened to bomb the regiment, but President Francisco de Costa Gomes reportedly successfully argued for a patient approach to avert an armed clash.
Fear of civil war was prevalent in political circles as army units began taking sides in a division between men who want traditional discipline restored and those pressing revolution.
Support for the Oporto rebels came from other military units, one of which promised "human and martial aid."
The mutineers said in a statement, however, they would "do everything to avoid physical confrontations with other soldiers,"

Helsinki Pact Causing Problems for Kremlin

By Peter Osnos
MOSCOW, Oct. 8 (UPI).—The final act of last summer's European Security Conference in Helsinki that aroused such criticism in the United States as a propaganda triumph for the Kremlin is proving to be a bigger problem for the Russians than the critics anticipated.
Nearly everybody here with a grievance about human rights is citing the Helsinki agreement to support their case. And since it was Russia that initiated the idea of the conference 30 years ago, the Kremlin seems reluctant to openly repudiate any of the results so soon.
Moreover, the Russians have found it necessary to discuss, more candidly than in years, such subjects as censorship, the effect of Western radio broadcasts and travel abroad to justify the way the accord is to be carried out.
For some reason, these potential discomforts for Moscow posed by the Helsinki pact were overlooked in the two years it was being prepared.
Just before the agreement was concluded, Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., and author Alexander Solzhenitsyn, among others, assailed it for giving the Kremlin symbolic hegemony over Eastern Europe in exchange for vague pledges of increased East-West

Insurance Against Ransom Bids By Kidnappers Is Gaining Favor

LONDON, Oct. 8 (Reuters).—The spread of international terrorism has boosted sales of kidnap insurance to firms wanting to protect themselves against the possibility of heavy ransom demands if one of their executives is abducted. The firms, not the employees, are insured.
John Ives, chairman of a company in the Lloyd's underwriting group, said yesterday at a security seminar that premiums vary according to the area involved in the protection. He said one company paid \$2,500 a year for \$1 million worth of coverage in the United States. He reported that similar coverage in South America might cost \$75,000.
Insurance against kidnap extortions has expanded dramatically in the last three years, Mr. Ives said.
He estimated the benefit to Britain's balance of payments at around \$30 million a year.
Companies taking out such insurance are sworn to secrecy. Public knowledge that certain executives were protected by kidnap insurance could make them prime targets, Mr. Ives said.
He declined to say how many companies were now insured against abduction demands.

U.S. intelligence agencies admit they were taken by surprise by last year's coup in Portugal, Page 3.

even those who are badly informed and put themselves at the disposal of reactionary officers."
The regional military command spokesman said that 500 soldiers of the regiment were taking part in the mutiny, plus 150 soldiers from other units inside the encampment. He said that another 150 officers and men of the regiment were remaining loyal to the government.
Mario Soares, leader of the Socialist party, the nation's largest political group, planned to campaign in the countryside for public support for the government's effort to restore law and order. He scheduled rallies in Oporto and Coimbra.

To Our Readers

A mechanical breakdown in our transmitting equipment in Washington has prevented publication today of most Wednesday stock listings. If the failure persists, tomorrow's editions will carry the listings a day late. The International Herald Tribune regrets this inconvenience to our readers.



Capt. Bartolome Garcia-Plata Valle, Spanish deputy military attaché in Paris, who was shot yesterday.

Pravda—Russian for Truth—Offers World 'Clouded Window on Kremlin'

By Christopher S. Wren
MOSCOW, Oct. 8 (NYT).—The newspaper runs a scant six pages—four on Monday with the important news, sometimes buried inside. It carries no advertisements, unless one counts the incessant peacocks to the wisdom and foresight of the Communist party.
Yet Pravda—the name means truth in Russian—has become known worldwide as the window, however clouded, on what the Kremlin is up to. And its success at home is underscored by the daily willingness of well over 10 million citizens to pay 3 kopecks (about 4 cents) to learn what they should think on matters of foreign and domestic significance.
As the organ of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist party, Pravda will become still more visible in the months ahead when it orchestrates the public campaign leading to the 25th party congress next February. Some Western and even some Soviet critics may dismiss it as press-agency, but Pravda is adroitly professional at its task, which is to be, according to Lenin's dictum, an organizer, agitator and propagandist.
"Pravda is the powerful channel through which the word of our party goes out to the masses," Sergei Tsukasev said in an interview. Mr. Tsukasev, a vigorous man with graying hair and mustache, is Pravda's responsible secretary, a position roughly equivalent to managing editor under the chief editor, Mikhail Zimyanin.
Like other Soviet publications, Pravda learned to carry advocacy journalism long before the concept was embraced in the United States. The party newspaper makes little pretense at the sort of objectivity most U.S. newspapers profess to follow.
"There are two types of journalism," says Vadim Nekrasov, one of Pravda's four deputy chief editors. "One would be informative, like The New York Times. The other is crusading journalism, of which we are the main example."
The task is hardly a meager one for a newspaper with one of the largest circulations in the world—10.8 million according to Mr. Tsukasev—and a corps of about 300 correspondents. Its two nightly editions are dispatched by facsimile transmission for distribution the next day.
Even so, the editorial offices on Moscow's Pravda Street lack the bustle that pervades U.S. newspapers.
The differences extend to the newspaper's contents. A typical recent issue featured on its front page an editorial praising the cotton harvest, pictures of a Siberian aluminum plant and a Ukrainian woman textile worker, an article about workers in Uzbekistan promising to fulfill their five-year plan early, and a greeting from Premier Alexei Kosygin to the Norwegian-Soviet Friendship Society.
Livelier fare must be ferreted out inside, particularly on the fifth page, which offers a broad if selective view of world events. The emphasis is often on contrasting the achievements of the Soviet bloc with disappointments of the capitalist West. For instance, while Soviet readers have not been told that their government is buying grain abroad, they have been notified of the worsening Western unemployment and inflation situation.
Despite an often cluttered typographical appearance, Pravda is a newspaper that is carefully calibrated in its contents. Basic ideological themes are sketched out three months ahead, with the plan for each week's issues drawn up the preceding Friday.
When the 17 editors who make up Pravda's editorial board assemble daily at 11 a.m., they consider the next day's issue—normally complete except for a little space left for late news—and put together the issue for the day after that, though some of this content can and does change.
Pravda speaks with more authority than any other Soviet publication, and its editors reject the assumption that they function only as a Kremlin mouthpiece.
"Our editorials are written here, not sent to the leadership in the Kremlin," Mr. Nekrasov said. "The major articles are not checked line by line in the Central Committee. But if I find something or am in doubt, I will phone and ask for an opinion."
Pravda derives its strength from its close contact with the Central Committee.



With Speech by Breshnev

Soviet Academy Fetes Birth—And Loss of Its Autonomy

By Peter Osnos

MOSCOW, Oct. 8 (WP).—The Soviet Academy of Sciences marked the 250th anniversary of its founding this week with a gala Kremlin rally where Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev gave the main speech, a paean to the "Communist consciousness" of Soviet scientists.

Report Says Israel Refits Moscow Office

By William J. Drummond

JERUSALEM, Oct. 8.—Israeli Embassy property in Moscow, vacated since Russia broke off relations after the 1967 Middle East war, has been given a special cleaning and refitting so that the facilities could be reoccupied on short notice, according to informed diplomatic sources.

The precipitous cleaning occurred after the background of the Sept. 24 meeting in New York between Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, which took place at Israel's request.

The work on the embassy facilities was undertaken on the initiative of the Dutch diplomatic mission in the Soviet capital, the sources said. The Dutch are in charge of looking after Israeli interests there, while Finland represents Soviet interests here. Since substantial sums of money are involved, it is considered unlikely that the Dutch would have undertaken the improvements without consultation with and approval from Jerusalem, which eventually will pay the bills.

However, official sources in Jerusalem said they were unaware of the work going on in Moscow. The Israeli Foreign Office spokesman and the press here have been gloomy about prospects for renewing relations with the Soviet Union, despite the Gromyko-Allon meeting.

"There were not many openings or new opportunities to promote dialogue," the spokesman said. Israel would like to repair relations with Moscow, because it would be a major step toward restoring ties with Nations in Eastern Europe, Asia and Africa. The Israelis would also like to have their own people in Russia to oversee the problem of Jewish emigration, which has fallen off markedly in recent months.

For Moscow's part, the Russians are said to be seeking a way to play a larger role in any future Middle East peace negotiations and this is virtually impossible without first re-establishing relations with Israel.

The Allon-Gromyko meeting reportedly ended in a stalemate. Mr. Gromyko said Israel had to withdraw to its pre-1967 borders, recognize the full rights of the Palestinians and agree to solving the conflict within the framework of the Geneva Conference before Moscow would re-establish ties, according to official sources here.

"These are all matters for the remote future," an Israeli spokesman said.

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Shipping Is Disrupted By Strike in Israel

TEL AVIV, Oct. 8 (AP).—Shipping traffic in Israel was disrupted today by port workers protesting a two-month jail sentence given their union leader, Yehoshua Peretz, for "disrupting public services" by closing Ashdod port in July. Longshoremen in Ashdod closed the Mediterranean harbor and tried to force their way into the town hall. Striking stevedores closed the ports of Haifa and Eilat to support the protests but the two harbors reopened later in the day.

memorates, Czar Peter the Great's establishment of a Russian Academy, which the emperor meant to upgrade the intellectual standing of his rich but backward land.

What the celebration seems really to be, however, is the formal culmination of a process that has been gradually taking place for over 40 years: The integration of the once autonomous Academy of Sciences into the political mainstream of Soviet life.

"Our scientists," said Mr. Brezhnev, "subordinate their entire practical activity to the task of translating into reality the lofty ideals of Communism."

That blunt statement of modern reality is a long way from the situation in the early years of the Soviet state when the academy virtually ran itself, a democratic fiefdom of sorts where merit alone determined position and not ideological orthodoxy.

In 1934, the academy was moved from Leningrad to Moscow and the changes began to be felt. But only recently, according to several well-informed Soviet scientists, has the party asserted its full weight in determining who will hold leadership posts and even who should be a member.

At a general meeting last May, the academy was addressed by Mikhail Suslov, a Politburo member and the party's senior ideologist. He announced that the Communist party Central Committee had accepted the resignation of academy president Mikhail Keldysh on health grounds and "suggested" that an astronomer named Vladimir Kotelnikov replace him until a new election next month, after the 250th anniversary celebration.

Elections for academy membership—there are 245 full academicians and 448 corresponding members—are still held by secret ballot. But in recent years, scientists say, party affiliation has come to play an ever larger part in the selection process, while ministers and supervisors over theoreticians.

That shift also reflects another important change in the academy, away from pure science and toward industrial technology semi-research that can be given some immediate application to the Soviet economy. "There is less room for the fantastic genius," said a respected intellectual. "We are overwhelmed with the mundane."

Originally, this week's celebration was to have been held in May, 1974, but the date was put off then without any real explanation. Sources close to the academy now say that the matter of party management had to be settled first. As Mr. Brezhnev could not have made clearer, the issue has been decided.

Helsinki Pact Giving Kremlin More Trouble Than Expected

(Continued from Page 1)

adherence to the principles so often repeated in the official press lately might help prevent another invasion such as that of Czechoslovakia in 1968.

In addition, the humanitarian provisions in the accord have proven, despite loose wording, to be useful for pressuring the Soviet Union on these matters.

For example, Boris Spassky, the former world chess champion, invoked the Helsinki pact last month when he was having trouble arranging his marriage to a Frenchwoman who works in the embassy here.

The obstacles to the wedding were removed and the couple married. The Helsinki document passed this test, at least.

Other results have been small. After brief negotiations, U.S. correspondents in Moscow are getting multiple entry visas for the first time. Soviet journalists in the



United Press International.

UN SPEECH—Cyprus President Makarios making his policy statement before the United Nations General Assembly.

Ford Supports Description Of Amin as 'Racist Murderer'

(Continued from Page 1)

said yesterday that his government is prepared to disband its 15,000-member National Guard in return for withdrawal of all foreign troops.

About 40,000 Turkish troops occupy the northern 40 per cent of the eastern Mediterranean island, 950 Greek soldiers are in the south under the treaty that created the independent state in 1960, and 3,400 UN peace-keeping troops are deployed between the Turks and Greeks.

Archbishop Makarios told the General Assembly that there would be "neither need nor purpose for the existence of any armies" when Cyprus was "freed from the threats of force and all outside interference."

He expressed hope for a break in the decades-old intercommunal talks between Greek and Turkish ethnic groups on Cyprus, saying: "My efforts have always been toward conciliation, cooperation and unity between the Greek and Turkish Cypriots and I will persist with faith in this course."

The Turkish delegate boycotted President Makarios's appearance in the General Assembly.

Turkey invaded Cyprus in July

United States will have the same privilege.

The U.S. Embassy has prepared an updated list of families seeking to emigrate to the United States and sent it to the Foreign Ministry. At last count, 4 of the 249 requests had been granted.

But a number of Jewish dissidents were denounced by authorities and told that Helsinki would have no bearing on their emigration efforts.

It is still too early to draw conclusions on how the Soviet Union will proceed. The definitive statement appears to be that made in Leningrad, a month ago: "On signing the final act the Soviet Union expressed quite clearly its intention to fulfill these provisions... on a reciprocal basis, of course, and in strict conformity with the spirit and letter of the document."

It is hard to judge exactly what that means—which is probably the way Moscow wants it.

of last year after the Greek-offered Cyprus National Guard deposed President Makarios in a coup. The Turkish invasion caused 200,000 Greek Cypriots to flee to the south. Now, the Turkish Cypriots want to divide the island into two ethnic states joined by a weak central government.

In a note to UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, Rauf Denktaş, the Turkish-Cypriot leader, declared that Archbishop Makarios "cannot legally and morally represent the Republic of Cyprus as a whole."

Meanwhile, the President of Mexico, Luis Echeverria, made an official visit yesterday to UN headquarters in New York. His appearance was generally interpreted as a renewed bid for recognition as a major leader of the Third World and perhaps also for high office in the world organization.

Two Speeches

The Mexican head of state lectured the industrial powers, the oil producers and the Communist nations in the assembly, and in a meeting of Third World delegates he warned developing countries against indulging in revolutionary "mythology," radical oratory and moralism.

Representatives from various countries and ideological blocs said afterward that Mexico's President, who has a reputation for dynamism, had made a persuasive presentation of the case for the Third World.

The Mexican leader told the General Assembly that his country, bordering the Pacific Ocean and the Gulf of California and Mexico, had proclaimed an exclusive economic zone extending 200 nautical miles from its coasts, far beyond the exclusive fishing zone of 12 nautical miles that Mexico decreed by an act of Dec. 13, 1968.

Mr. Echeverria told the Assembly that Mexico's extension of its zone would not affect "navigation, overflight or the laying of cables."

In the UN conference on the law of the sea, in sessions held intermittently since 1972, there has been general agreement that every coastal country should have a 200-mile economic zone, but disagreement about how far its control of the zone should go. The conference is scheduled to resume in New York next March 29.

'It's a War of Nerves'

Rhodesia Farmers Digging In Against Attacks by Terrorists

By Michael T. Kaufman

CENTENARY EAST, Rhodesia, Oct. 8 (NYT).—Ann and Dick Faasen see themselves both as farmers and warriors battling for survival against nationalist guerrillas who have shot at them and mined their roads in this region of deep bush, hills, ravines and rivers 140 miles northeast of Salisbury.

In this area, about 35 miles south of the Mozambique border, guerrillas moving mostly in bands of four or five have slipped into black villages, leaving under cover of night to attack isolated white farmers like the Faasens.

"It has really been a war of nerves," said Mr. Faasen, a raw-boned 46-year-old Rhodesian who moved into the area 15 years ago, buying 2,000 acres of uncleared land on the banks of the Mutwa River. Like the 45 farmers in the immediate area, he refers to the guerrillas as "Ters"—short for terrorists. He says they seek to drive out while settlers through hit-and-run attacks and, through even more frequent actions, to intimidate black farm laborers.

"But it is not working, we are here to stay," said Mr. Faasen, who goes about his chores armed with a shotgun. His 42-year-old wife carries a .45-caliber automatic pistol. In the evenings, as they watch television in their floodlit house, Mr. Faasen drives out while settlers through hit-and-run attacks and, through even more frequent actions, to intimidate black farm laborers.

The Faasens are proud of what they have built. Starting with a small force of black laborers, they cleared the scrub, built miles of dirt roads and made the bricks for their building by baking the dirt of termite mounds. They built barns for the curing of tobacco and a store where Mr. Faasen now sells dresses and cosmetics to local women.

Next to their house, a large airy building, is a kidney-shaped swimming pool. About a quarter of a mile away is a village in the traditional style, with mud-and-stick houses where Mr.

Faasen's 59 laborers and their hundred dependents live. These workers receive their housing and food and an average of 50 cents a day. There are no schools for the children.

Until two years ago, Mrs. Faasen said, the farm provided the couple with a good life. Their 200 acres of tobacco and corn brought good prices and the cattle and vegetables they raised made them almost entirely self-sufficient. But on Sept. 18, 1973, everything changed. That night, she said, as she and her husband were sleeping, a burst of machine-gun bullets ripped into their bedroom.

"There were two terrorists firing into the room from both windows," Mr. Faasen recalled. "They emptied two magazines and 15 shots hit Ann's elderdown. Miraculously, she was only grazed in the arm with one bullet although it took 30 stitches to close the wound."

Six slain That was the first attack in the Centenary East area. Since then, there have been a number of others. Six members of white families have been shot to death and a dozen have been injured by mines planted on roads by the guerrillas.

According to Mr. Faasen and government officials, hundreds of guerrillas, of whom there are about 50,000 in the region, have been killed and tortured by the guerrillas in attempts to extort food, money and information, and also to frighten off the local laborers without whom the white farmers could not survive.

A few farmers, mostly those with children, have left. Mrs. Faasen said, and some of the wives have suffered nervous breakdowns. But most of the Centenary East whites have, with government assistance, increased their vigilance and organized their defense. Now there are anti-grenade gratings on all the windows in the Faasen home and stacks of armored steel covers the sills.

U.S. Military Aide Shot At In Ethiopia Mass Roundup

By David B. Ottaway

ADDIS ABABA, Oct. 8 (WP).—The U.S. military attaché in Ethiopia narrowly missed being shot last week when Ethiopian Army troops opened fire on his car as he was approaching the scene of a shootout here.

The Ethiopian government has apologized to the United States for the incident, which occurred Saturday night. Embassy sources said today that the government sent an apology for the incident Sunday and promised that an investigation would be opened.

The incident occurred during a roundup of leftist and rightist opponents that is now believed to involve the arrest of at least 1,000 Ethiopians.

Among those picked up by security forces were two local Ethiopian employees of the U.S. Information Service, Michael Egdahber and Khau Fessahai. The arrest of Mr. Fessahai has apparently touched off a separate diplomatic incident between Ethiopia and the United States as Ethiopian security forces broke into the premises of the USIS to apprehend him.

U.S. Ambassador Arthur Hummel Jr. was reported to have lodged a second formal protest with the Ethiopian government over Mr. Fessahai's arrest.

It is the second time in the last three months that security men have entered USIS premises to arrest Mr. Fessahai, who like Mr. Egdahber is an Eritrean and apparently suspected of being a supporter of the Eritrean secessionist movement.

Part of the dispute over Mr. Fessahai involves the issue of Ethiopia's refusal to recognize

the diplomatic immunity of the USIS building.

The U.S. Embassy has been insisting the service's premises are an extension of its own grounds and, therefore, enjoy immunity. It has never contested the Ethiopian government's right to arrest its local employees, but has asked that such arrests take place outside the information service building.

The incident involving the military attaché, Col. Joseph Connolly, was understood to have happened after dark Saturday night. Ethiopian troops were in the process of arresting a suspected rightist opponent of the military government.

The suspect, Getachew Hallu, a university professor, reportedly resisted arrest. The army brought up reinforcements, including armored personnel carriers, to apprehend him. Mr. Hallu was wounded in the fighting.

Col. Connolly was reportedly hospitalized in an embassy car with a diplomatic license plate when army troops opened fire without asking him to stop first. A tire was burst and several bullets were fired into the vehicle, but Col. Connolly escaped injury.

The Ethiopian military government has been carrying out a sweeping arrests among its opponents since it declared a state of emergency Sept. 30 in an effort to break a general strike called by the leftist Ethiopian Labor Federation.

The government has refused to make any statement regarding the number of arrests, but some reports put the total as high as 1,600.



TOBY APPLAUSE—Former Prime Minister Edward Heath grins during ovation as he took his seat at the Conservative party conference in Blackpool yesterday.

Heath, Ex-Party Leader, Cheered at Tory Convention

BLACKPOOL, England, Oct. 8 (AP).—Nearly 4,000 Conservative delegates wildly cheered Edward Heath today when the former Prime Minister mounted the platform at the opposition party's annual convention.

Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, who earlier this year ousted Mr. Heath as Tory leader, joined in the demonstration, which continued for several minutes.

Mr. Heath, who lost the party leadership after leading the Conservatives to defeat in two national elections last year, has remained in Commons but has refused to accept a post in the party's shadow cabinet, according to Mrs. Thatcher's aides. However, Mr. Heath's friends have insisted that he has had no invitation from Mrs. Thatcher to join her inner circle.

Timing his entry into the convention hall to insure the maximum effect, Mr. Heath and friends waited in the cold outside for 10 minutes until a speaker had ended his address. Mr. Heath then hurried in to mount the platform and take a seat well to the left of Mrs. Thatcher.

U.K. Doctors Fear Collapse Of Socialized Medical System

LONDON, Oct. 8 (AP).—Leading doctors warned today that Britain's 27-year-old socialized medicine system is headed for collapse. The president of the Royal College of Surgeons urged Prime Minister Harold Wilson to order an investigation.

Barbara Castle, secretary of Health and Social Services, said she is willing to have "unrestricted discussions" over what protesting doctors say is a threat to the last vestiges of private medicine in Britain.

Sir Rodney Smith, head of the surgeons' body, said inefficiency and an exodus of doctors seeking better pay in other countries have brought the health service to the brink of irreparable damage. Further, he said, young doctors are not training as surgeons because they think it is no longer worth while.

National health services are free, paid for by taxes, but many persons still prefer to pay more for private service.

Coolness Urged Mrs. Castle urged doctors to "keep your cool" and declared that "nothing I am proposing will prevent patients from seeking private medical treatment nor remove the freedom of doctors to practice privately."

Discontent within the medical profession has been brought to a head recently by the Labor government's decision to phase out the 1 per cent of state hospital beds that have been reserved for private patients.

The rationale was that the ability to pay should not give a patient priority in a system that is plagued by long delays due to inefficiency and lack of funds.

Junior hospital doctors, meanwhile, have been protesting pay scales that put them on a par with some factory workers. Salaries for these doctors during the 14 or more years that they spend qualifying as specialists range from about \$2,800 (\$5,800) to

\$5,280 per year, a spokesman for the British Medical Association said.

Doctors' pay under the health system ranges up to \$18,600, but that sum is received by only a few dozen of England's 50,000 doctors, the spokesman said.

Sir Rodney said he feared that "more patients will die or have an unsuccessful operation. We are not running out of time in this respect. We have run out of time."

Unesco Board Softens Stand

(Continued from Page 1)

and would make it more difficult for the Arabs to block Israeli admission to the European bloc.

While the board's action is not binding on the general conference, which meets a year from now, it was considered by officials close to Unesco as an attempt to placate the United States and to end the organization's political and financial crisis over Israeli participation. The United States is threatened with the suspension of its Unesco voting power if it does not pay its arrears in dues by the end of this year.

Although it has retained membership in Unesco, Israel is not a member of the executive board and did not comment or vote on the resolution. Sources close to the Israeli delegation said, however, that some Israeli officials felt the board's action did not substantially change their nation's present dubious status in the organization.

The Unesco action last year deprived Israel of \$26,000 for its organization-sponsored projects. But as Israel dues to Unesco had been some \$195,000 a year, the sanctions were considered more of a national insult than a setback for any Israeli programs.

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Intelligence Chiefs Testify

U.S. Admits Lisbon Coup a Surprise

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (NYT).—Three senior U.S. intelligence officials acknowledged yesterday that their agencies had been surprised last year by the overthrow of the Portuguese government.

William Hyland, the State Department's intelligence chief, told a House committee that "even a cursory review" of relevant documents "indicates that there was no specific warning" provided to military or diplomatic policy-makers here of the coup on April 25, 1974, in which the government of Premier Marcello Caetano was deposed by military leaders.

Keth Clark, the national intelligence officer for Western Europe, confirmed Mr. Hyland's appraisal but added that, in his opinion, the "chief defect" of intelligence reports received in the months before the coup was a failure to provide much information about the dissident armed forces movement, led by Gen. Antonio de Spínola.

The disclosures, which came in testimony before the House Select Committee on Intelligence, followed admissions last week by other U.S. officials of their failure to predict the 1974 coup that



Keth Clark UPI

ousted Archbishop Marques, President of Cyprus, and led to the invasion of the island by Turkey.

The committee has been examining the U.S. intelligence community's ability to forecast international crises and it has

amassed evidence that the United States was also caught off guard in other instances, including the 1973 Midwest war and the 1988 Tet offensive in Vietnam by the Viet Cong.

Mr. Hyland, who as a senior State Department official is not bound by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's edict prohibiting the testimony of junior and middle-level officers before the House panel, said that the department's analysis of the situation in Portugal in late March of last year pointed to a continuing struggle for power there that would be "short of a military revolt."

In retrospect, Mr. Hyland continued, more attention should have been paid to signs of increasing dissatisfaction within the Portuguese military over the Caetano government's policy of continuing the war in Africa to retain its hold on the territories of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau.

The first such signal, Mr. Hyland said, had been the publication in February, last year, about two months before the coup, of a book by Gen. Spínola proposing that the African problem be resolved politically rather than militarily.

Mr. Hyland, Mr. Clark and Lt. Gen. Samuel Wilson, a deputy to the Director of Central Intelligence and the third official who testified, all conceded that they had not read Gen. Spínola's book and had received only summaries or briefings on its contents by the time of the coup.

NSA Hearings Postponed

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (WP).—The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence bowed to administration pressures this week and voted to postpone hearings on the National Security Agency.

The committee decided by a vote of 6 to 4 to defer the hearings after a last-minute phone call from President Ford and an appearance at a closed meeting yesterday by Attorney General Edward Levi.

Washington Post Guild Again Votes Against Striking

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (AP).—For the third time since the beginning of a weeklong pressmen strike against The Washington Post, editorial and advertising employees have refused to join the walkout.

During a four-hour meeting yesterday, members of the Post unit of the Washington-Baltimore Newspaper Guild voted 270 to 261 to continue working despite picket lines around the newspaper's office.

In another curtailed edition of The Post today, an article quoted sources close to a grand jury investigation of last week's violence as saying that about 100 persons, many believed to be pressmen who were then on duty, have been subpoenaed by prosecutors.

Guards Posted in St. Louis
ST. LOUIS, Oct. 8 (UPI).—Armed guards were posted at the doors of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch today, although an immediate strike was averted by pressmen whose jobs are threatened by automation.

The newspaper had announced yesterday that 31 of 225 members of the union would be laid off that night. Installation of new equipment made some of the pressmen unnecessary, the paper said. However, the action was postponed while negotiators talked before federal mediators.

Interpol Assailed As a Danger to Basic U.S. Rights

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (UPI).—Interpol, the international police organization, "is a definite threat to the privacy and basic human rights of every man, woman and child in the United States," Rep. Edward Beard, D-R.I., charged this week.

Rep. Beard made the statement as he announced he would testify before the Senate Subcommittee on Treasury Appropriations which has been investigating Interpol. The organization receives U.S. funds through the Treasury Department.

"My office has been provided with information that shows Interpol has purposely altered or omitted facts that show its Nazi history and background," Rep. Beard said.

He noted that both rightist and leftist dictatorships are members of Interpol and have access to files on U.S. citizens. "It is ironic," he said, "that countries such as Syria that support terrorist groups are members of Interpol."

"Interpol itself refuses to assist in curbing terrorist activity or keep files on Nazi war criminals because they claim that terrorism, genocide and other crimes are political in nature and that the Interpol charter forbids involvement. This is senseless," he said.



BIG SQUEEZE—Things are tight all over, as this elephant trying to enter a building in Helsinki indicates. Our sources did not tell us why the animal was trying to enter or, indeed, whether he made it.

'Agent 004' of CIA Translates Russian in a Sierra Hideaway

By Charles Hillinger

JUNE LAKE, Calif., Oct. 8.—Igor Vorobyoff has been a mysterious figure ever since he settled in this High Sierra hamlet a year ago.

"He's a spy for the CIA," insisted a merchant, echoing the suspicions of several townspeople. "But we can't understand what someone from the CIA would be doing in this place. What's there to spy on in June Lake?"

June Lake, population 480, is a Mono County mountain community clustered around a 7,500-foot-high lake by the same name. "People try to look for more than there is," laughed Mr. Vorobyoff, a bearded 6-footer who often strolls through town in a Russian peasant shirt and trousers while walking his golden retriever, Kazak.

Agent 004
"Those who don't know should ask me what I do. Sure I work for the CIA. I'm Agent 004. But I'm not a spy."

"I am a Russian translator. At the end of every book, paper or document I translate from Russian to English is my CIA identification number—11004. That's where I get the Agent 004."

Mr. Vorobyoff, 32, is a translator for the CIA's Joint Publications Research Service, the official U.S. translation office which does work for many agencies of the government.

"As a translator I have tremendous freedom. I can live and work wherever I choose," Mr. Vorobyoff explained. "I moved to June Lake because I love to backpack in the mountains."

He translated unclassified Russian publications. "I studied to become a doctor," Mr. Vorobyoff said. "But the draft got in the way and I went into the Air Force. After that I

Lennon Allowed To Remain in U.S.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8 (NYT).—John Lennon, 35, won a major court decision here yesterday barring immigration officials from deporting him for a marijuana conviction in Britain.

The conviction is not sufficient reason to deport the popular British rock musician from the United States, according to the decision, written by Chief Judge Irving Kaufman of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.

Judge Kaufman warned that "the courts will not condone selective deportation based upon secret political grounds." This referred to evidence indicating that the Nixon administration started deportation proceedings against Mr. Lennon in 1972 for fear that the former Beatle would make appearances in the United States promoting opposition to the then president.

Cosmos No. 775 Lofted

MOSCOW, Oct. 8 (AP).—The Soviet Union today launched its 775th Cosmos satellite, Tass reported.

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News Analysis

Ford Tax Plan a Campaign Tool

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (NYT).—The tax-reduction plan that President Ford laid before the nation Monday night is plainly designed as a cornerstone of his campaign to win the presidency in his own right.

The President, to the surprise of almost everyone, went far beyond a simple proposal to continue the anti-recession tax cuts enacted in March, and even beyond what had been viewed as his maximum possible proposal: continuing the March cuts and adding a relatively small reduction to take care of a technical problem and make sure that nobody's withholding taxes would be increased at the beginning of next year.

If he had done it in the latter fashion, the increased tax cut for 1976, compared with what is on the statute books now, would have been \$4.4 billion. Instead, the President has proposed a new reduction of \$11 billion.

In addition, the Ford proposal is tailored for maximum attractiveness to the electorate, offering to increase the personal exemption from \$750 to \$1,000 per person and proposing reductions in individual tax rates and adjustments in corporate taxes.

What He Omitted
However, what the President left out will figure importantly in the political battle over his entire package.

First of all, he omitted mention of the "earned-income credit," a concept first enacted with the tax reduction of this past March. It is tailored to help the employed poor who have children, reducing their tax on incomes up to \$4,000 and, if they earn so little that they owe no federal income tax, they get cash payment from the government.

This provision, which costs the government \$1.5 billion—not a great deal, as the federal government counts money—was the brainchild of Sen. Russell Long, D-La., the chairman of the Senate Finance Committee. He is certain to fight hard for the preservation of the earned-income credit, and he will be joined by all who think the tax laws ought to favor the working poor more than they do.

Another thing that the President left out of his package was the \$30-per-person tax credit that is a part of the 1975 law.

Black Mayor Loses 2d-Term Bid in N.C.

RALEIGH, N.C., Oct. 8 (AP).—Clarence Lightner, the first black mayor of this predominantly white Southern city, was defeated yesterday in his bid for a second two-year term.

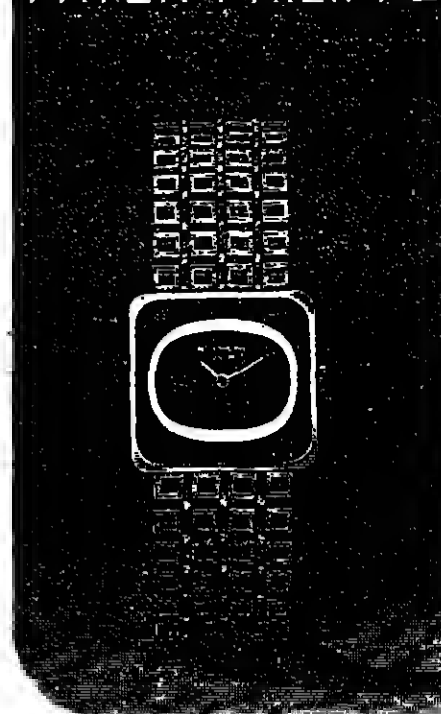
Mr. Lightner polled 5,647 votes while former legislator Jyles Coggins led the three-man field with 12,201 and councilman Oliver Williams was second with 7,524. Both elections are nonpartisan. Mr. Williams or Mr. Coggins will be elected the city's new mayor in the Nov. 4 general election.

In effect, what Mr. Ford has done is substitute the personal exemption's \$250 increase—from \$750 to \$1,000—for the \$30 credit. But the effects of the substitution vary, with the exemption increase worth exactly \$30 in the lowest tax bracket, which would be 12 per cent if Congress accepted the tax-rate reductions that Mr. Ford has proposed. At the top tax rate of 70 per cent, the \$250 increase in the personal exemption would be worth \$175 in tax savings.

Thus both of the March law's provisions that Mr. Ford proposes to eliminate would have a relatively adverse impact on the lower-income groups, and this is certain to be disputed by the Democratic-controlled Congress.

The job of the administration in selling this package may be made even more difficult by the fact that the President's chief economic adviser, Alan Greenspan, gave his opinion Monday night that the sizes of the tax and budget cuts being contemplated are really not big enough to have a major effect on the economy.

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Two Witnesses Say Kissinger Controlled Wiretaps on Aides

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (NYT).—A former top Justice Department official and a top FBI aide have testified they understood that Henry Kissinger was in control of the wiretapping of National Security Council aides between 1969 and 1971.

The testimony was made public yesterday in connection with a civil suit filed against Mr. Kissinger by Morton Halperin, a

Primary Field Of Democrats Grows in N.H.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (NYT).—The field of Democratic candidates in the New Hampshire primary election, the first in the 1976 presidential election campaign, grew yesterday when Sen. Birch Bayh of Indiana decided to enter the race and 1972 vice-presidential nominee Sargent Shriver indicated he would follow suit.

It appears that as many as 7 of the 10 Democrats seeking the nomination may seek support in New Hampshire in the Feb. 24 test. Until this week, only three of them—former Sen. Fred Harris of Oklahoma, Rep. Morris Udall of Arizona, and former Georgia Gov. Jimmy Carter—appeared likely to make a major effort there. Pennsylvania Gov. Milton Shapp and former North Carolina Gov. Terry Sanford have also said they might run in New Hampshire.

With Sen. Bayh's opening of a state headquarters and Mr. Shriver's announcement that he is "tending in the direction" of entering the race, the Democratic field is becoming more crowded, especially for the moderate liberals. Mr. Carter is appealing to conservative Democrats and Mr. Harris' "populism" is aimed at the most liberal supporters of the party.

In 1972, only 36.5% Democrats voted in the New Hampshire primary, so the competition is likely to be intense this time, because the margin between "victory" and "defeat" will be small, especially if many candidates are entered.

Sen. Harris announced here today that he has qualified for federal matching campaign funds. He is the seventh Democratic hopeful to claim he qualifies for such funds under the new campaign law.

He said his campaign has raised about \$205,000 and has met the matching-funds requirement of raising \$10,000 in contributions of \$250 or less in at least 20 states. Current cash on hand is only about \$8,000, he said. For those who qualify, the government will match all contributions of \$250 or less.

Meanwhile, a state campaign committee backing former California Gov. Ronald Reagan as a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination was unveiled in Concord, N.H., today. Mr. Reagan is expected to challenge President Ford in New Hampshire's primary.

Clark Cleared In Contempt Case

TOLEDO, Ohio, Oct. 8 (AP).—A federal judge has dropped contempt proceedings stemming from the Kent State University shootings damages trial against Keth Clark, former U.S. attorney general.

The contempt citation was sought by an attorney for Gov. James Rhodes, one of the defendants, after Mr. Clark gave interviews to two television stations while the proceedings were still in progress.

Mr. Clark told the television newsmen that "justice had failed" earlier when criminal charges against eight former Ohio National Guardsmen were dropped. The eight were among troops who shot and killed four students during a campus anti-war demonstration on May 4, 1970.

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Following Government Purge

Sri Lanka Chief Stages Show of Strength

By Kasturi Rangan

COLOMBO, Oct. 8 (NYT).—The anniversary of the assassination of Prime Minister Solomon Bandaranaike is normally an occasion of mourning and prayer in Sri Lanka.

His followers gathered his statue, led a procession of party workers and schoolchildren to a mass rally and lecture on the greatness of the departed leader. For his widow, current Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike, it is a day of sorrow and silence.

This year, the 16th anniversary, Sept. 26, was something more. The ruling Sri Lanka Freedom party turned the mass rally into a show of strength. Mrs. Bandaranaike broke her conventional silence to speak at the meeting of more than 100,000 persons, who were transported from outlying villages to make the gathering the biggest on the occasion.

The Prime Minister, who remained in control of the coalition government after recent difficulties, clearly needed the reassurance of public support to face the growing political and economic problems of this island-nation of 14 million.

"There have been attempts to tarnish the image of the late premier," Mrs. Bandaranaike said in her speech in Sinhalese at the

rally. "The tremendous turnout here is proof to those in Sri Lanka and the rest of the world that neither the Freedom party nor the Bandaranaike image could be done away with."

The large crowd, she said, not only gave her courage to carry on the "middle-path" policies of her husband, but it also reassured her that the decision made Sept. 3 was correct.

On that day she dismissed three ministers—of finance, transport and plantation—belonging to the Trotskyite Lanka Sama Samaja party, that has been a major partner in her coalition government since 1970. The party broke with the coalition to join the opposition.

The break does not mean the collapse of Mrs. Bandaranaike's government. Along with the marginal strength of the other coalition partner, the pro-Moscow Communist party, she has more than a 90-member majority in the 157-seat National State Assembly. The Samajists have only 16 seats after the defection of three of their members to the ruling side.

The major opposition group is the United National party that has only 19 seats in the assembly and is in no position to challenge the party in power.

Nevertheless, Mrs. Bandaranaike needed the reassurance of the crowd. The Samajists, led by old revolutionaries, command much respect among intellectuals and students. The party also controls several trade unions in transport, public-sector units and ports.

The Samajists assert that their

existence is bound to weaken the hand of Mrs. Bandaranaike.

Colin de Silva, the ousted Samajist minister in charge of plantations, said in an interview that Mrs. Bandaranaike had been pressured by rightist vested interests and "imperialist powers" to break with the Samaja party.

Freedom party leaders deny that such pressures were the reason for the Samajists' ouster. The immediate reason, according to a leader, was a dispute over who should control the newly acquired tea estates owned predominantly by the British. The Samajists wanted them under the Plantation Ministry, which they controlled, but the Prime Minister decided to place them under the Agricultural Ministry.

"They wanted this to expand their trade-union base. The bulk of the labor force is in plantations," said the Freedom party leader.

The general posture of the government had no doubt scared away Western investment. There are few Western concerns operating in Sri Lanka and no American ones. Even a routine proposal to open a branch of First National City Bank in Colombo was rejected by the former finance minister, N.M. Perera, a Samajist.

Low U.S. Profile

"They have been seeing the CIA under every rug," said a U.S. diplomat, adding: "It's the policy of the United States government to adopt a very low profile in this country. We don't do anything that is not asked for."

The Samajists recently accused the CIA of interference in Sri Lanka's internal affairs, claiming that it was behind the ouster of U.S. rupee funds to influence the Freedom party against them. Mrs. Bandaranaike denied the allegations in the assembly.

It is a measure of the success of Sri Lanka's nonaligned policy that the country has been able to keep relatively equidistant politically from the major powers. The government is now engaged in preparations for the conference of nonaligned nations here in August of next year. It should help to strengthen ties with African and Middle Eastern countries, some of which can help save Sri Lanka from a worsening economic situation.

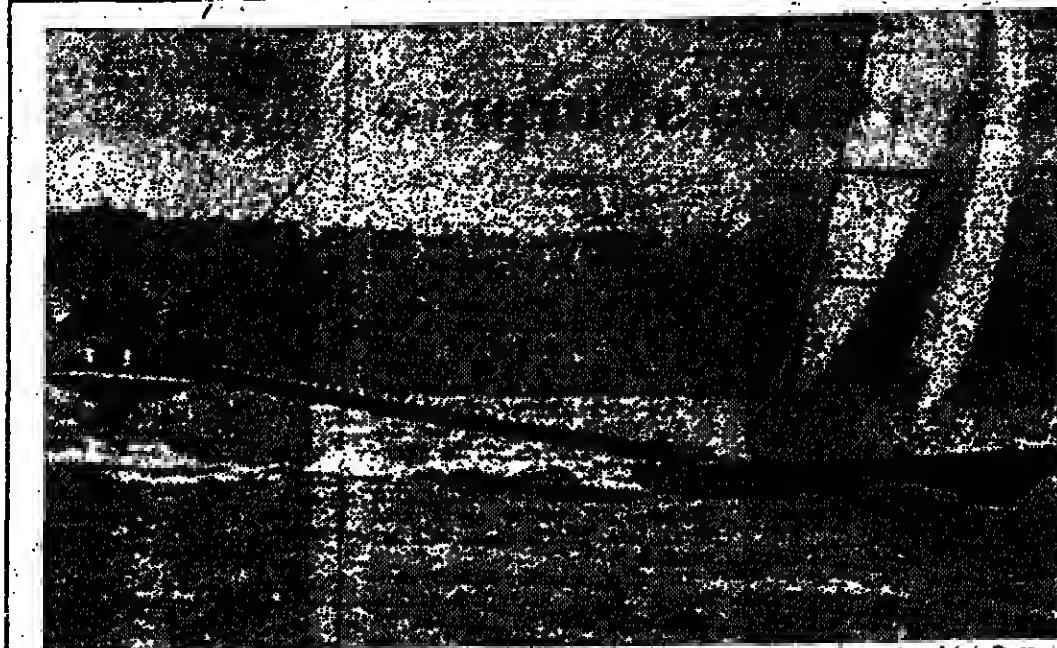
The economic problems are not insurmountable. The country's 25,000 square miles are covered by lush green vegetation. With some modern farming methods and other improvements, Sri Lanka could be within sight of achieving self-sufficiency in food, the basis of all its economic life.

Half of the export earnings are spent on food imports. With the population rising at the rate of 2.5 per cent a year, food needs are steadily growing. Officials express hope that the food deficit will be considerably reduced and that, by intensive agricultural planning, the country will become self-sufficient by 1980.

The unemployment problem seems to be the most pressing. Nearly 20 per cent of the work force is unemployed. Every year, 300,000 job-seekers are added to the labor market. Because of free education up to university level, unemployment among the educated is mounting.

A system of political authority set up to supervise administration in each of the 22 districts has brought havoc. A member of the ruling party is made responsible for almost everything in the district from food distribution to the economic development. Jobs are given to party supporters. There is a thriving black market in all the scarce commodities.

Industries are languishing because of the scarcity of raw materials needing to be imported. Emigration is on the increase, depleting the number of professionals in all fields.



FAIR OUT—The latest—and fastest—sailboat, Crossbow, glides through water off Weymouth, England, its crew guiding it by remote control from an outrigger sidecar. The craft, known as a "flying proa," has been timed at 31.9 knots, fastest of any sailing craft. But it has a drawback; it can be sailed only on starboard tack.

16 Sterilized Men's Fertility Restored by Micro-Surgery

By Jane E. Brody

NEW YORK, Oct. 8 (NYT).—

A University of California urologist has developed a microscopic surgical technique that he says has thus far proved completely effective in reversing a vasectomy, a method of male sterilization generally regarded as permanent.

The doctor, Sherman Silber of San Francisco, said yesterday that he has operated on 16 men. The wives of the first 16 patients, who underwent the procedure more than three months ago—the minimum time necessary for the sperm count to return to normal—have all become pregnant, Dr. Silber said.

Only about 25 per cent of men who have had a vasectomy reversed by ordinary surgical techniques are able to impregnate their wives.

However, Dr. Silber emphasized that his early success with reversal should not be taken as a reason to undergo vasectomy when a man is not absolutely certain that he wants no more children. "It must still be regarded as a permanent procedure," he stated.

Most doctors have attributed the lack of greater success in reversing a vasectomy to the activity of antibodies in relation to sperm. Sixty per cent of men who undergo vasectomies develop these antibodies, which can lump the sperm and impair their ability to move. The antibodies can persist for years after a vasectomy is reversed and are thought to impair fertility.

But Dr. Silber said his results indicated that antibodies were not very important in hindering the success of reversal. Rather, he said in an interview yesterday, success seems to depend primarily on precisely reuniting the tiny tubes that carry sperm from the testicles to the urinary canal for ejaculation—without causing any constrictions. It is these tubes that are cut in a vasectomy to block the movement of sperm.

He said that ordinary surgery

to reunite the tubes, which are only one-fiftieth to one-hundredth of an inch in diameter, is likely to result in constrictions even when the most careful operating techniques are employed. But by working under a microscope, which magnifies the tube 40 times, he has been able to reunite the tubes without producing a partial blockage, he said.

Dr. Silber said that he had developed the microscopic technique while making kidney transplants in rats.

The sutures he uses are so slender that they are not visible to the unaided eye, and the surgical tools are honed to fine, perfect points under the microscope.

Dr. Ira Lubell, executive director of the Association for Voluntary Sterilization, said that Dr. Silber's success rate, if it continues to hold up, "is the highest reversal rate yet reported. If it's true, it will certainly make vasectomy a lot more acceptable."

Another expert, Dr. Richard Amelar, a urologist affiliated with New York University Medical Center, said that since Dr. Silber did not test his patients for the presence of antibodies, it was remotely possible that all 16 successes were in men who did not have the antibodies to begin with.

Nonetheless, Dr. Amelar remarked: "I think his findings are phenomenal and contrary to everyone else's experience."

Red Cross Bid To Chad Rebels

GENEVA, Oct. 8 (UPI).—The International Red Cross has taken action in an attempt to free François Claustre, a Frenchman who has been a prisoner of rebels in Chad for 18 months.

Red Cross officials said a message was sent to the Chad government asking permission for neutral intermediaries to negotiate with the rebels.

The French government asked the Red Cross to seek Mrs. Claustre's release. President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing yesterday received Red Cross delegate Roger Santachi, who reported back to his headquarters in Geneva last night.

U.S. Fete in Geneva

GENEVA, Oct. 8 (UPI).—The U.S. community here officially opened today a year-long Bicentennial program with the raising of the special flag designed for the 200th anniversary of the United States.

China Frees 65 Ex-Agents Of Taiwan

By Jane E. Brody

HONG KONG, Thursday, Oct. 8 (NYT).—Sixty-five former "armed agents" of the Nationalist Chinese regime on Taiwan were released yesterday after being imprisoned for 10 years or more following their capture on the mainland, the Peking government news agency reported.

Sixty of them left China from the southern port of Amoy en route to the Nationalist-held offshore island of Quemoy in the first mass transfer of prisoners between the two sides in 25 years.

Five other former alleged agents who had been prisoners arrived in Hong Kong.

As of early this morning, there had been no official word from Taiwan about the release.

The decision to turn the bulk of the released prisoners over by boat was apparently made in response to Nationalist broadcasts directed at the mainland.

On Sunday, five days after China announced that 55 of 144 "armed agents" captured in the 1960s wished to return to Taiwan, the Nationalists beamed short-wave radio messages at the Chinese mainland, announcing that four "reception centers" had been set up on four offshore islands—Quemoy, Matsu, Tung Shu and Erh Tan.

The Five Others

Of the five who came to Hong Kong, one has close relatives in this British colony, while another is originally from neighboring Macao. The three others have families in Taiwan but apparently did not want to return to the Nationalist-held island.

The Nationalists' decision to accept their former comrades is a reversal of the position they took earlier when 10 ex-prisoners of war, who had spent 25 years in prison for having fought on the Nationalist side in the 1940s, came to Hong Kong seeking admission to Taiwan. None have been admitted.

But the present group differs significantly from the elderly generals and colonels released in the spring. All 65 were employed by intelligence agencies of the Nationalist Defense Ministry, and reportedly had been sent from Taiwan to conduct raids against the mainland. More than half of them are native Taiwanese.

W. Felsenstein, Head of E. Berlin Comic Opera, Dies

BERLIN, Oct. 8 (AP).—Walter Felsenstein, 74, postwar founder and director of the Comic Opera in East Berlin, died here today, the news agency ADN reported.

Under the Vienna-born Mr. Felsenstein's direction, the Comic Opera became one of Europe's best known musical theaters, characterized by its colorful presentation and thorough preparation.

Mr. Felsenstein was vice-president of the East German Academy of Arts and president of the East German Center of Theatrical Institutions.

In 1947, he took up the task of reconstituting the Comic Opera in East Berlin on the site of an earlier musical theater.

Feodosiy D. Voronov

MOSCOW, Oct. 8 (UPI).—Feodosiy D. Voronov, 71, vice-minister of the ferrous metal industry until last August, died Sunday after an illness, Soviet newspaper Pravda said today.

Mr. Voronov, a member of the Communist party Central Committee, was director of the giant Magnitogorsk metallurgical combine.

Henry Calvin

DALLAS, Oct. 8 (AP).—Actor Henry Calvin, who played on Broadway in "Wait Until Dark" and was the portly Sgt. Garcia on the "Zorro" television series, died Monday after a long illness.

Panamanians Cynical Over Canal Treaty

Delays in New Pact Linked to Economy

By Alan Riding

PANAMA CITY, Oct. 8 (NYT).—Despite the impatient and angry rhetoric of Panama's military government, delays in the completion of a new U.S.-Panama canal treaty are generating a mood of apathy and cynicism in the Panamanian population.

"The government keeps promising there will be a new treaty in a month or two, but nothing happens," one young office worker said. "I don't have any faith in the negotiations. I don't think the Americans will ever leave Panama."

After living with almost 40,000 Americans in the Canal Zone for over 70 years and sitting through 13 years of sporadic and unproductive negotiations to replace the 1903 canal treaty, many Panamanians have difficulty sustaining anger or impatience over the large U.S. military and civilian presence in Panama.

"Don't get things wrong," the head of a leading insurance company said in an interview. "All Panamanians—rich and poor, right and left—are united in wanting a new canal treaty. But there is not much they can do about it, so they worry more about their daily lives."

The sharp deterioration of the Panamanian economy in the last year has more than anything else diverted the public's attention from the canal issue. Businessmen are worried by the recession, which has reduced the annual growth rate from about 8 per cent in 1973 to around 2 per cent this year.

Many conservative and leftist opponents of Brig. Gen. Omar Torrijos Herrera, who seized power in a coup in 1968, believe that the government's impatience to recover jurisdiction over the Canal Zone is largely attributable to the country's precarious economic situation.

"The longer we wait, the more concessions we'll get out of the Americans," a member of the Movement of Independent Lawyers said. "But the government desperately needs the money from a new treaty in order to stay alive." So instead of the United States, Panama is making the concessions in the negotiations.

Senate Resolution

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (AP).—The Senate today approved and sent to the White House a resolution expressing the sense of Congress that any new agreement concerning the status of the Panama Canal must protect the vital interests of the United States.

The vaguely worded resolution was approved by a vote of 94 to 0 of the 100-member Senate. It was part of a \$7.5-billion appropriations bill for the State Department and several other federal agencies.

It includes funds for the U.S. team of diplomats, conducting negotiations on the future of the canal with the Republic of Panama.

Chilean Refugees Free 3 Hostages In Buenos Aires

From Wire Dispatches

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 8.—Chilean refugees occupying the offices of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees here released three of 13 hostages tonight.

The three, all women, looked haggard as they came out of the building in the city's business district. The refugees told to newsmen, not even to give their names, and were driven away by police.

The band of nine refugees, some of them armed, occupied the eighth-floor offices of the UNHCR, demanding that arrangements be made to fly them to Sweden.

The refugees stormed the commission headquarters this morning in a protest over what they consider inadequate aid by the United Nations for refugees who fled to Argentina from Chile after the military coup in 1973.

28 Killed in Clash

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 8 (AP).—At least 28 persons were reported killed yesterday in clashes between leftist guerrillas and Argentine security forces.

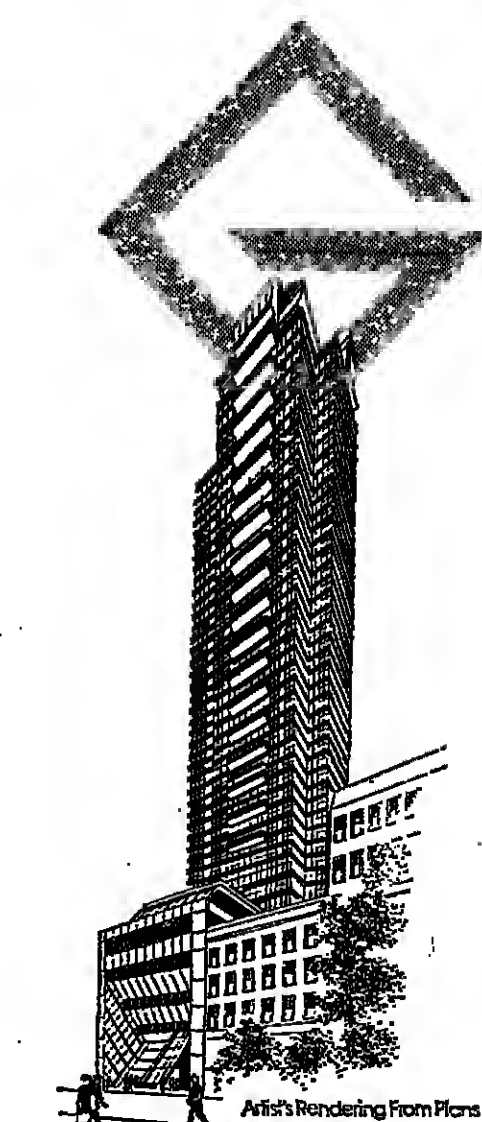
Sixteen guerrillas and 40 soldiers were killed about 40 miles southwest of Tucuman, 75 miles north of the capital.

Environment Parley Set for Belgrade

PARIS, Oct. 8 (UPI).—One hundred educators from 30 countries will open a 10-day meeting on environmental education in Belgrade on Monday. The meeting was announced here today.

The purpose of environmental education, which is a relatively new field, is to make people aware of and concerned about the environment, said William Stapp, an official of the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, which is sponsoring the conference jointly with the UN Environment Program.

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France Fears New Crisis

Bonn to Try to Alter Position Of Britain on Energy Talks

BONN, Oct. 8 (REUTERS).—The West German government deplored the British decision yesterday in Luxembourg to break ranks with its European Economic Community partners at energy talks later this year and said that it would use its influence to try to change Britain's mind.

Government spokesman Armin Grunwald said, "The government took note of the British decision with disappointment and regret."

Britain started its Common Market partners at an EEC Council meeting last night when Foreign Secretary James Callaghan said that Britain chose to represent itself at the producer-consumer energy conference and would not be part of the 10-nation EEC delegation.

French officials said today that the British decision was a setback for a Community crisis and risked torpedoing the preparatory producer-consumer meeting that begins in Paris next week to draw up the agenda for the winter negotiating sessions.

Britain had hinted for several months that it would not be part of the EEC delegation at the talks, but other EEC members believed that a compromise could be found without a unilateral British declaration.

Instead, Mr. Callaghan announced that in view of Britain's separate energy interests, which include the North Sea oil fields, Britain could not allow its voice to be muffled inside a single EEC delegation.

Next week's meeting is the resumption of the first consumer-producer preparatory meeting that broke up here in April when the industrialized countries, including the United States, the EEC and Japan, tried to limit the talks to energy-related matters while the developing nations insisted on expanding them to include all raw materials.

Bilateral contacts went on throughout the summer to narrow the differences and agreement was reached to set up parallel commissions on energy and other commodities. It was agreed that the preparatory conference would resume next week to formalize the agenda and name the 27 countries that will participate in the winter meeting, which will be held in Paris, Vienna, Geneva.

Now, however, French sources say next week's meeting could collapse again if Britain stands firm on the question of separate representation.

India Cuts Off Reuters' Lines

LONDON, Oct. 8 (Reuters).—The Indian government today cut off the telex and telephone lines of the Reuters office in New Delhi and the home telephones of its three correspondents.

Censors told the news agency that the action had been taken because of a report on Monday on the beating of political prisoners in New Delhi's Tihar Jail. The report has not been denied but officials said it was a serious violation of censorship regulations.

The home and office telephone line of the Australian Broadcasting Commission correspondent was also cut today, apparently over the same story.

U.S. Car Deaths Down

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (UPI).—U.S. traffic deaths dropped 18 per cent in 1974 because Americans went slower and were more careful, the Department of Transportation said today.



MAKING ITS MARK—Photo-montage of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, superimposed on 100 deutsche mark bill, is making rounds in Bonn after a newsman decided to poke fun at Schmidt's economic policies with "hundert deficit mark."

In Assembly Debate on Giscard's Reforms

Gaullists, Leftists Demand Property Tax

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Oct. 8 (REUTERS).—The government was caught in a cross fire at the National Assembly today from Gaullists and the opposition left, both of which are supporting imposition of a property tax, which would be the first French tax applied on capital.

The unusual coalition emerged as floor debate heated up on the government's real-estate bill, which Public Works Minister Robert Galley called last night the "cornerstone" of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's reform policy.

The property tax has been introduced as an amendment to the government bill by Gaullist Deputy André Fanton, who claimed he has not set out to embarrass Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, but that he has wanted to see a property tax imposed in France for 10 years.

Both Mr. Galley and Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade have made strong statements against the property tax, which they say would be impossible to apply. The Gaullists and the left have replied that the government's reform bill is only cosmetic and does not get at the root of the problem of soaring land values and real-estate speculation in France.

Government Embarrassed

The debate has become highly embarrassing for the government, for instead of being hailed as reformist, it finds itself opposing a measure that would be a real reform for France.

Mr. Fourcade argued yesterday that the government was at work on a capital-gains tax, also unknown in France, and that any levies on real estate could be taxed under that measure as capital gains. The government has indicated that the capital-gains tax would be presented next spring. In opposing the property tax it has said that assessment of property taxes on 14 million French landowners would be unworkable.

At present France has no property tax, except minor local taxes to pay for local services. France depends for about 60 per cent of its revenues on the value-added tax, an indirect sales tax that varies between 7 per cent and 33 per cent of the sales price.

The opposition has argued that the value-added tax is anti-social and that, with more than half of all French land owned by only 4 million Frenchmen, a property tax was one means of introducing progressive tax reform.

Few things are as sensitive in France as the idea of taxing a man's capital. Seven years ago, when Gen. de Gaulle's last government publicly mentioned the idea of a higher inheritance tax, a flight of capital began that contributed directly to the franc's devaluation when Georges Pompidou came to power in 1969. One of the main arguments against the present government's plans for a capital-gains tax is that it would severely penalize French owners of gold, who have seen their capital quadruple in the last three years.

Austrian Majority Is 93 in Final Count

VIENNA, Oct. 8 (AP).—Chancellor Bruno Kreisky's ruling Socialist party retained its absolute majority of 92 seats in parliament as the final results of Sunday's elections were announced and the Austrian government formally tendered its resignation yesterday.

The opposition Austrian People's party, a Christian-Democratic group, also clung to its 80 seats, and the right-of-center Freedom party held its 10 deputies.

Bulk of Smuggled Cash Came From Germany, Swedes Say

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 8 (AP).—The main part of almost 200,000 kronor (\$44,500) that three Finnish Social Democrat party officials were caught trying to smuggle out of Sweden Sunday came from the West German metalworkers union, the Swedish Social Democrat party said today.

Papers here speculated that the contribution was intended for the Social Democrat campaign against the Communist party in the Finnish metalworkers union elections early next month.

The Social Democrats here confirmed that 100,000 German marks (\$37,000) had been relayed from the West German union to its Finnish counterpart through the Swedish metalworkers union and Swedish party treasurer Nils-Gösta Damberg, who handed the cash sum over to his Finnish colleague Pentti Ketola. At the same time Mr. Ketola was given a contribution from the Swedish metalworkers.

German Denial

In Frankfurt, the West German union denied that it was the source of the money. A spokesman for IG Metall said today that "no money from us went to the Swedes or the Finns in any form."

Sten Andersson, Swedish Social Democrat party secretary, said the party leadership had been "totally without knowledge" of the affair until last night. He admitted that Mr. Damberg had exceeded his authority, but said he had asked "in good faith."

Asked if it is a common procedure for large contributions from parties and unions abroad to counterparts in other countries to pass through Sweden in cash, Mr. Andersson said this was the first time he had "encountered such a problem" and admitted that it gave reason for "some wondering." He also said Mr. Ketola had acted "clumsily and irresponsibly."

Mr. Ketola, his wife and another Finnish party official were caught in a security check at the airport here Sunday with the money.

The police said today that Mr. Ketola also carried a bank receipt showing that 100,000 German marks had recently been changed into Swedish currency.

Izvestia Charges U.S. Aids Franco

MOSCOW, Oct. 8 (UPI).—The government newspaper Izvestia said today that the new agreement on bases between the United States and Spain has given essential support to the government of Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

Referring to the execution of five men convicted by courts-martial of terrorism, Izvestia said, "In these days when the whole world is protesting against this new crime of the Madrid regime, the United States cynically weighs what kind of position is profitable for America and what is unprofitable."

"International public opinion denounces the new American-Spanish agreement. At a time when the noise of political isolation is tightening around an anachronistic regime, it receives essential support," Izvestia said.

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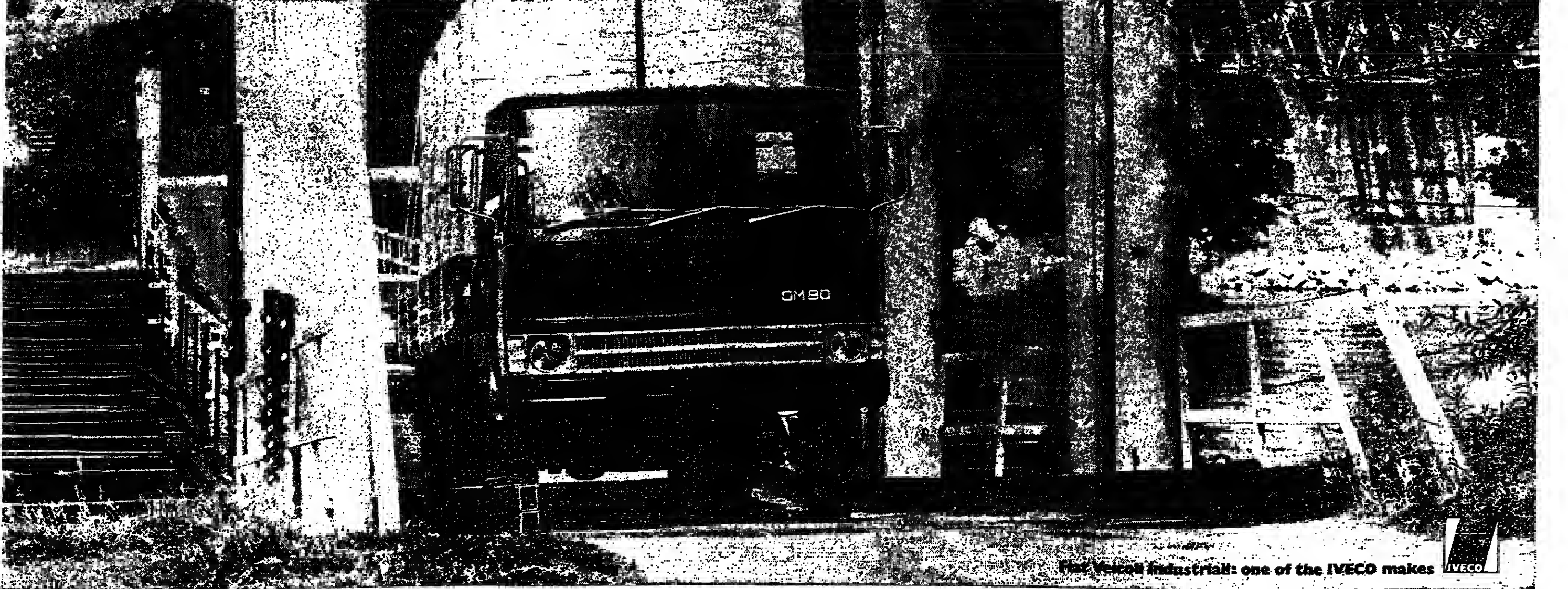
But making a comfortable cab for a truck is not easy. Otherwise everybody would make them equally comfortable. European drivers generally consider Fiat cabs to be among the most comfortable now existing. Wherever direct comparison between various truck cabs can be made, drivers quickly identify the differences and express their preference for Fiat cabs.

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Ford and Taxes

Since electioneering and economic policy always go together, it is priggish to complain that President Ford's tax cut is designed to win votes. The question is not whether it is election-year politics, but rather whether it is sensible and sound election-year politics. In sorting out the answers, it is useful to keep in mind that while the President's rhetoric marches in one direction, his actual numbers march in another.

The numbers indicate that the President's advisers are worried about the fragile and uncertain character of the present economic recovery, as it is currently developing. They have evidently decided that the economy needs the additional stimulus of a bigger tax cut than the one enacted last March. The administration is greatly divided on this question—as, it is only fair to add, are economists in the academic and business worlds. But at the White House the rule is safety first in election years. Having decided to pursue a tax cut, Mr. Ford chose to go for a spectacularly big one. On present evidence, it also appears to be an unnecessarily big one.

The next step was to devise a way to make this huge tax cut consistent with the administration's endless sermons on the virtue of thrift and the sin of deficit spending. That is why Mr. Ford has coupled the tax cut with a demand that Congress enact some vague sort of a spending ceiling for the fiscal year beginning next October. He can be quite sure that Congress has no intention of enacting anything of the sort, and indeed it should not. If all goes well for Mr. Ford, he can reasonably hope by this time next year to harvest the credit for lower taxes while Congress continues to get the blame for being such a recalcitrant and obdurate congregation of spendthrifts. As a campaign tactic, it is rather skillful.

The President's proposal would increase the deficit—and consequently the stimulation of the economy—in the first three quarters of 1976. The spending lid would then be applied in the fourth quarter. It has probably not escaped the reader that the election is held in November. Something roughly similar happened in the last election, when the Nixon administration ran big deficits and a high rate of monetary expansion through most of 1972 but hit the brakes after the election. The sudden jolting reversal of policy had a far harder impact on the econ-

omy than anyone had apparently really intended—but that drastic change had a good deal to do with causing the unpleasant combination of recession and inflation that the United States has been suffering for the past year. Stop-and-go fiscal stimulus, synchronized to election campaigns, is a very dangerous habit. Fortunately there is not much chance that the 1972-73 sequence will be repeated in 1975-77, if only because Congress will not enact the spending lid.

The administration arrives at its spending lid by the following route. Last March's temporary tax cut, now in effect, reduced revenues at a rate of \$16 billion a year. The administration is now proposing to expand that cut by another \$12 billion a year and make the whole thing permanent beginning in January. That gives the total figure of \$28 billion. The administration wants to subtract an equal amount from the \$423 billion that, it says, will otherwise be the budget in the fiscal year 1977. But a cut of that size cannot be made without reducing sharply a long list of obligations that Congress has already refused to touch. The biggest is the cost-of-living increases in Social Security benefits. Others are Medicare and Medicaid payments, entitlement programs like food stamps, and pollution control appropriations. The President has rather disingenuously avoided specifying which of these items he wants to cut.

As economic policy, both sides of the President's new position are defective. The tax cuts may make him popular, but they go well beyond the stimulus that the country now requires. It would have been enough to continue the present temporary reductions and perhaps make them permanent. The attempt to corner Congress into a pledge on spending is merely polemic, and promises to make his relationship with Capitol Hill less productive than ever.

As the overture to an election campaign, this tax program reflects a dismaying degree of intellectual confusion, and a growing tendency to lunge at big splashy numbers. It is the same tendency that was displayed last month in the President's misguided proposal to pour \$100 billion of subsidized loans and guarantees into the energy industry. The administration argues that deficits are bad, but it wants to cut taxes without any realistic or precise proposal for cutting spending.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Communist Laos

When Communist Pathet Lao troops and political cadres began their province-by-province seizure of Laos, after the fall of South Vietnam last spring, neutralist Premier Souvanna Phouma ordered an orderly surrender of power, without a resistance that clearly would have been futile. This decision and the gentle nature of Laos's three million people undoubtedly help to explain the relatively peaceful take-over—capped by the administrative absorption of Vientiane, the capital, six weeks ago—that has spared Laotians the harsh fate of their neighbors in Cambodia.

"Not one drop of blood has been spilled" in this "revolution in the Lao way," Times correspondent Fox Butterfield was told by Prince Souvanna Phouma, who plans to retire after elections in April. The full story, of course, is somewhat less idyllic.

Communist promises to share authority through a coalition government have been honored in the breach, as might have been expected. The Premier and other neutralist politicians have been stripped of all real power and the main conservative leaders have been condemned to death in absentia after fleeing to Thailand. All in all, over 100,000 people have fled abroad, including most of the few doctors, many teachers and businessmen. Some 3,000 officers from the

rank of major up have been shipped off to the interior for "re-education" and the rest of the 60,000-man Royal Army has been turned into labor gangs.

The press prints only official Pathet Lao material and virtually everyone in the country is required to obtain indoctrination in the ideology of the new rulers through compulsory attendance at re-education seminars. The seminars, arrests and deportations to the interior are the main instruments used to discourage open dissent and achieve control of the population after a careful census.

About 1,500 Soviet technicians, who operate 300 to 500 plants, have replaced the U.S. economic and military aid mission that once numbered 1,300. Most U.S. property, including the AID mission and housing complex, was seized last summer. But the reduced 28-man U.S. Embassy, the only one left in Indochina, has not been closed down and Pathet Lao officials, ironically are now protesting the cessation of U.S. economic aid, which was halted by Congress.

For the moment, a low U.S. profile is advisable. But if U.S. government property is returned, the resumption of some forms of humanitarian aid to the people of Laos and Vietnam should not be ruled out, particularly if arms shipments to Communist insurgents in Thailand can be restrained.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Communists in Lisbon

There can be little doubt that the Communist party mixes the present turn of events with mixed feelings. It can certainly recognize some of its friends under the red hoods of the clandestine rank-and-file movements in the armed forces. But having accepted membership in the government it cannot openly advocate the destruction of its authority, and yet by not doing so it risks losing supporters to the more extreme left-wing movements. Also, the Communist party is almost by definition a believer in

discipline and it is increasingly the principle of discipline as such which seems to be dissolving under the present leftist onslaught. The hints dropped by President Costa Gomes about the discipline which he admired in Poland and the Soviet Union will certainly not be lost on it. But they should also serve as a warning to the leftists, in and out of the armed forces, that if democratic authority is not respected some undemocratic authority—whether Stalinist or Fascist—will sooner or later impose itself.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 9, 1900
NEW YORK.—In the continuing fight against malaria, news has just reached here from Hong Kong that the German biologist, Professor Koch, the discoverer of the tubercle bacillus, has made some successful experiments against the sickness. He recognizes that mosquitoes are the active agents and also has come up with some kind of cure... a preparation that he has compounded, the chief ingredient in which is quinine.

Fifty Years Ago

October 9, 1925
PARIS.—"To Europe goes the credit for the past development of many of the features of automotive transportation which are resulting in putting the world on wheels, but America will be the greatest influence in automobile advancement in the future," said Walter Chrysler yesterday in a talk to French engineers. While on the sports page, Pirates defeat Senators, 3 to 2, to even World Series at one-all.



'Ahh! Here's the Message That Matters.'

Peking: Shift Toward Moscow?

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON.—The announcement of Henry Kissinger's trip to Peking later this month has given a flip to the debate on U.S. policy toward China which has long simmered under Washington's official surface.

The issue is whether, during Mr. Ford's coming visit to China, which Mr. Kissinger will be preparing in Peking, the United States should make a number of major concessions to the Chinese leaders. Some voices in Washington are urging the administration to extend military as well as economic aid to China in order to strengthen its against Russia, and even to work out some arrangements for the gradual surrender of Taiwan to the Communists.

Mr. Kissinger, who is concerned above all to preserve the détente with the Soviet Union, is said to fear that far-reaching concessions to China could damage his elaborate network of arrangements and understandings with Moscow.

Critics

But some of his critics within the administration fear that failure by Washington to establish a much closer relationship with Peking could be used by pro-Soviet elements within the Chinese leadership to resume the movement toward a rapprochement with Moscow.

A contribution to the current Chinese leadership debate which has just reached the West makes it clear that a powerful faction in Peking is urging the ending of the Sino-Soviet conflict. Its argument may be deduced from an attack on the pro-Soviet faction in Peking's main paper, the People's Daily. The "capitalist" line, as the People's Daily calls them, want to surrender to the Soviet Union some of the borderlands in dispute between the two countries, and to revive a military alliance under which the Kremlin would provide modern weapons to China and even extend a nuclear umbrella over it.

The People's Daily article, which is a review of "capitalist" attitudes in Chinese history from 2,000 years ago to the present, relies heavily on the alleged "flood" used in Peking leadership debates in recent years, but it comes closer to identifying current policy issues than any other article of this kind.

The most recent "capitalist" line to be identified by name is Lin Biao, Mao's heir apparent who was killed in 1971 fleeing to Russia after an attempt, the article recalls, to enlist Moscow's aid against Chairman Mao. But the current political relevance of the article derives from its stress on Lin Biao's attempt to get modern arms from the Soviet Union.

At every stage of Mao's conflict with Moscow, China's defense establishment has tried to moderate the dispute in order to ensure the supply of Soviet weapons which alone could give it the means to protect the country's security. This was so under Lin Biao as defense minister, even though the previous defense minister, Peng Te-huai, had been purged for the same "military deviationism." Early last year Peking sought once again to extirpate the military deviation, but a series of repeated press attacks on the military since then made it clear that the operation was not wholly successful.

The People's Daily article which ostensibly attacks Lin Biao gives

some inkling of what the demands of the military are at present. On the one hand, it says, is Mao's view that people, not weapons, are the decisive factor in war. As against this, it declares the view of those Chinese military who claim that "We cannot depend on the infantry, but have to rely on the air force, atomic weapons, and missiles." Where would they get them? The answer is given by condemning those who want to "work in collusion with people of power and influence in neighboring countries" that is, with Moscow.

It recalls that Lin Biao wanted to restrain the "excesses" of Peking's anti-Soviet policy, and that he wanted to enlist Soviet strength against hostile forces "abroad"—that is, in the United States. Lin Biao's 1971 campaign coincided with the secret debate inside the Peking leadership about the opening to the United States, as became clear after the Mao-Nixon meeting. There have been several similar debates since then, and they have usually coincided with attempts to speed up the development of Chinese-U.S. relations. The pattern is clearly established, and the present Peking debate shows every sign of being the most important since the fall of Lin Biao.

The invasions of age on Mao at 82, reported by Western leaders who have seen him recently and evident even in photographs, now pose with a new urgency one of the most important foreign policy issues of the present time. Is a Sino-Soviet reconciliation possible, and, with it, a realignment of the world's geopolitical relationships comparable to that produced by the emergence of the Sino-Soviet dispute in the 1950s? The Western officials who ask this question are in a small minority, but they recall that the few experts who argued in the 1950s that a rift was developing between China and Russia were ignored and ridiculed by the bulk of the policy establishment.

Powerful Faction

The evidence for the existence of a powerful Peking faction favoring reconciliation with Moscow is even more certain than the material available in the 1950s. The People's Daily article is only one part of a large collection of facts pointing in the same direction. The strength and bitterness of the attack on the pro-Soviet faction shows how powerful that faction is, and how greatly Mao fears its victory after his death—or perhaps even before it.

The Washington debate on what to do about all this is most as secret as the parallel Pe-

king debate, and the only open expression of it is an article in the Foreign Policy quarterly which proposes that the United States should furnish military assistance to China. The article, by Michael Pillsbury, an analyst at the Rand Corporation which produces political analyses for the government, has been criticized by officials who believe that the issue it poses are too sensitive for public discussion—which, in the present mood in Washington, only helps to draw attention to it.

How to Handicap the '76 Races

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON.—Of all the inventions with which the United States may be credited, the presidential primary is perhaps the most peculiar. A product of the reformist zeal of the early 20th-century progressives, who wanted to take control of the White House away from wicked party bosses, the primaries have become a dominant feature of today's presidential politics.

In 1976, there will be 30 or more such primaries—an increase of one-third since 1972. The likelihood is that both conventions will endorse the victory of whichever candidates have fared best in the primaries. Primaries are peculiar political arenas, unlike anything else in U.S. politics. They are the most discretionary form of politics we know. You can vote or not, as you like. Most people don't bother.

Few Voters

In 1972, which was a low-turnout year, about 56 per cent of the voting-age adults got to the polls in November. But the turnout in the presidential primaries was less than half that large. By Richard Scammon's figures, 45.2 million people voted in November in 21 states that had primary elections. That's about one-third of the 135 million people who are eligible to vote in the presidential primaries.

If only a quarter of the eligible voters bother to vote in the presidential primaries, obviously far fewer do any work for their favorite. Those who choose to participate are mainly the activists, the "cause" people, those who have something they want to get off their chests.

Political analyst Samuel Lubell has written that the presidential primaries are expressions of what he calls "rump-room politics."

You can make a little hell with your vote in the primary, knowing full well that you'll have another chance, come November, to decide who you really want to have as president.

So it's the activists and the angry citizens who tend to have exaggerated weight in the selection of presidential candidates in the primaries. They may be angry about busing, or inflation, or a war, or corruption—but they are people who are motivated enough to do something that is entirely atypical of their fellow-citizens—to vote and/or work in a presidential primary.

What motivates such people to back a particular candidate? We cannot be sure, but the evidence suggests that they're probably not thinking about who would make the best president.

They may persuade themselves that the person they're backing has the leadership skills, the experience and the judgment to fill the Oval Office. But chances are they have made the commitment for another reason—either because the candidate has a personality that really "taps them on," or because the candidate is speaking to an issue that is terribly important to them.

The record of recent years is that the candidates who do the best in the presidential primaries are those who convey the greatest sense of energy to an audience and those who are riding the hottest issue of the times.

The Kennedyes are obvious examples of "energizing" candidates. Sen. Henry M. Jackson and Sen. Edmund S. Muskie—at least in their 1972 versions—were not men who could persuade many people that it was worth the effort to get to the polls, let alone inveigle their neighbors into voting.

George McGovern was not a strong platform personality. But

negotiate a new relationship with the underdeveloped nations, but many insisted that affluent countries must make major concessions to avoid social, economic and even military conflicts in the world.

He criticized Moscow for giving political support to the Third World but not following through with practical offers of support. And he insisted that "There can be no real possibility of peace without disarmament."

"Hundreds of thousands of scientists and technicians, and millions of men in the great industrial countries," he said, "are working today on the manufacture and sale of arms. That is a fact. In the Third World, because of the population explosion and underdevelopment, there is tragic and alarming unemployment, while in the industrial countries there is beginning to be in some cases very serious structural unemployment... to put it as directly as possible, it will be impossible to abolish armament... except by moving from a war economy... to a true economy of peace."

What is clear in these debates at the UN, however, is that the Third World countries, and their spokesmen like Echeverria, are merely saying, as President Kennedy once did, that "this is unfair," but have no answer in it except to condemn the industrial and affluent countries.

No Agreement

They want a "new world order," but, as Echeverria insisted, also their own independent and nationalistic rights. They want to control prices, exports and imports but cannot control their population. The new world order they are talking about assumes common agreement on common policies to create a wholly different world, but there is no evidence of this here at the UN or anywhere else at the present time.

So the poor nations have their visions, but many nations and men, like Echeverria, have had similar dreams before.

"One might," he said, "be well-wronged ago," that the only people to whom we should look for sympathy and any passionate energy in forwarding the revolutionary change would be the unhappy, the disappointed, the dispossessed and the defeated in life's struggle. This idea lies at the root of the class-war dogmas of the Marxists, and it rests on an entirely crude conception of human nature."

The debate here at the UN has brought all this to the fore, and the surprising thing is that our neighbors to the south see the world in such different terms.

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DANCE IN PARIS

The Pompous, Impertinent And Sublime Season-Opener

By David Stevens

PARIS, Oct. 8 (UPI)—The season-opening ballet pot-pourri at the Paris Opéra last night ran from the pompous to the impertinent, passing by way of the sublime, and offering a couple of vehicles for Claude Bessy to make her farewells on the stage of the Opéra.

Diaghilev Library To Be Auctioned

LONDON, Oct. 8 (Reuters)—A Russian library of nearly 4,000 volumes, formed by the Imparato Sergio Diaghilev, and added to by the dancer-choreographer Sergei Lifar, is to be auctioned by Sotheby's in Monaco, in association with the Société des Bains de Mer, between Nov. 28 and Dec. 1.

The library, which is being sold by Mr. Lifar, who bought it after Mr. Diaghilev's death in Venice in 1929, is believed to be the finest Russian library in private hands. It comprises 350 lots, including 60 musical scores. It is expected to fetch between \$20,000 and \$120,000.

It was in Monaco that Mr. Diaghilev's Ballets Russes performed regularly in the winter at Monte Carlo's Opéra House between 1911 and 1929.

ARTS AGENDA: Musical and Dance Films

The third Festival of Musical and Choreographic Film opened in Besançon, France, on Oct. 8 and runs to Oct. 14, with a total of 11 films entered in the competition and six others shown out of competition in a retrospective series, the latter including "Top Hat," with Fred Astaire, "Les Trois Valises" with Pierre Fresnay, and "Les Paraphes de Chéribourg."

"Architects: Drawings Today," an exhibition mounted with entries in a competition organized for architects and architectural students by the publishing house, will run from Oct. 18 to Nov. 22 at the Kunsthilfshaus of the Staatliche Museen Preussischer Kulturbesitz in West Berlin (Jehensstrasse 2).

A lecture-demonstration on the art of Isadora Duncan and an open class on her technique will be given Oct. 15 and 16 respectively by Julie Levien at the American Cultural Center in Paris. Both sessions begin at 7 p.m.

The 16th musical composition competition of the Fondation Prince Pierre de Monaco, with a prize of 20,000 French francs, will be reserved for orchestral works with or without soloists, but excluding choruses. Entries must be sent to the foundation, at the Palais Princier in Monaco by April 1, 1976.

The Concerts de Mardis series of chamber-music concerts will resume Oct. 21 with the first of a series of eight concerts held on successive Tuesdays (Nov. 15 excepted) at 8:30 p.m. at the Salle Elisee in Paris. The first concert offers Beethoven's Octet (Opus 103), a Haydn string divertimento and Bartok's Sonata for Two Pianos and Percussion.

Musique en Armagnac, a festival of mainly contemporary music, will augment the festival of the French wine harvest from Oct. 10 to 16, with several first performances scheduled on the 13 programs that will be given in Condom, Lescure, Pauze and other sites in the Gers department. At the opening concert in the cathedral in Condom, Marius Constant—the festival's director—will conduct the Ars Nova ensemble in a program that

will include his own "14 Stations," with Sylvio Gaudin, as the percussion soloist. Other participants are the Ballets Felix Blaska, the Pussance Quatre quartet (piano and percussion), soprano Mady Mesplé, harpist-chordist Elisabeth Chojnacka, clarinetist Guy Dupuis, and a group from the orchestra of the Théâtre du Capitole in Toulouse.

Three major exhibitions opening this month at the Grand Palais in Paris are "Or des Scythes," treasures of ancient Scythian art from the Hermitage in Leningrad and other Soviet museums (Oct. 9-Dec. 21); Jacques Villon, paintings, drawings and engravings by the eldest of the Duchamp brothers, marking the centenary of his birth (Oct. 11-Dec. 15); and Jean-François Millet, described as the first contemporary retrospective in this century of the work of the Barbizon master, who died in 1875, with some 30 pastels, 130 drawings and 100 paintings, including groups of works since broken up into different collections, and showing recently discovered works for the first time in decades (Oct. 18-Jan. 5, then moving to the Hayward Gallery in London).

The first performance of Claude Pley's opera "L'Homme Océan" will be given in concert form Oct. 10 at the Maison de la Radio in Paris, with the Or-

chestre Lyrique of the French Radio, under the musical direction of Daniel Chabrun. The program will be completed by the same composer's "Le Noirceur du Laïk."

Lukas Foss will conduct his own Concerto for Percussion and Orchestra Oct. 15 at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées with Jan Williams as soloist with the Orchestre National de France. Also on the program are Mozart's Piano Concerto in E flat (K. 271) with Bruno Leonardo Gelber and Berlioz's "Roman Carnival" overture.

The Marseilles Opéra will open its season Oct. 24 with a new production of Verdi's "Don Carlo," in a five-act version in Italian, staged by Jacques Karpou—the new artistic director of the company—and conducted by Michelangelo Veltri. Kristin Ommundsen and Martin Schimpf are responsible for the sets and costumes, and the cast will be headed by Helene Doss as Elisabetta, Michèle Vilma as Eboli, Franco Boisselli in the title part, Rudolph Constantino as Rodrigo, Peter Mevius as Philip II and Gérard Serkoyan as the Inquisitor. Later performances are scheduled for Oct. 26 and 29 and Nov. 1.

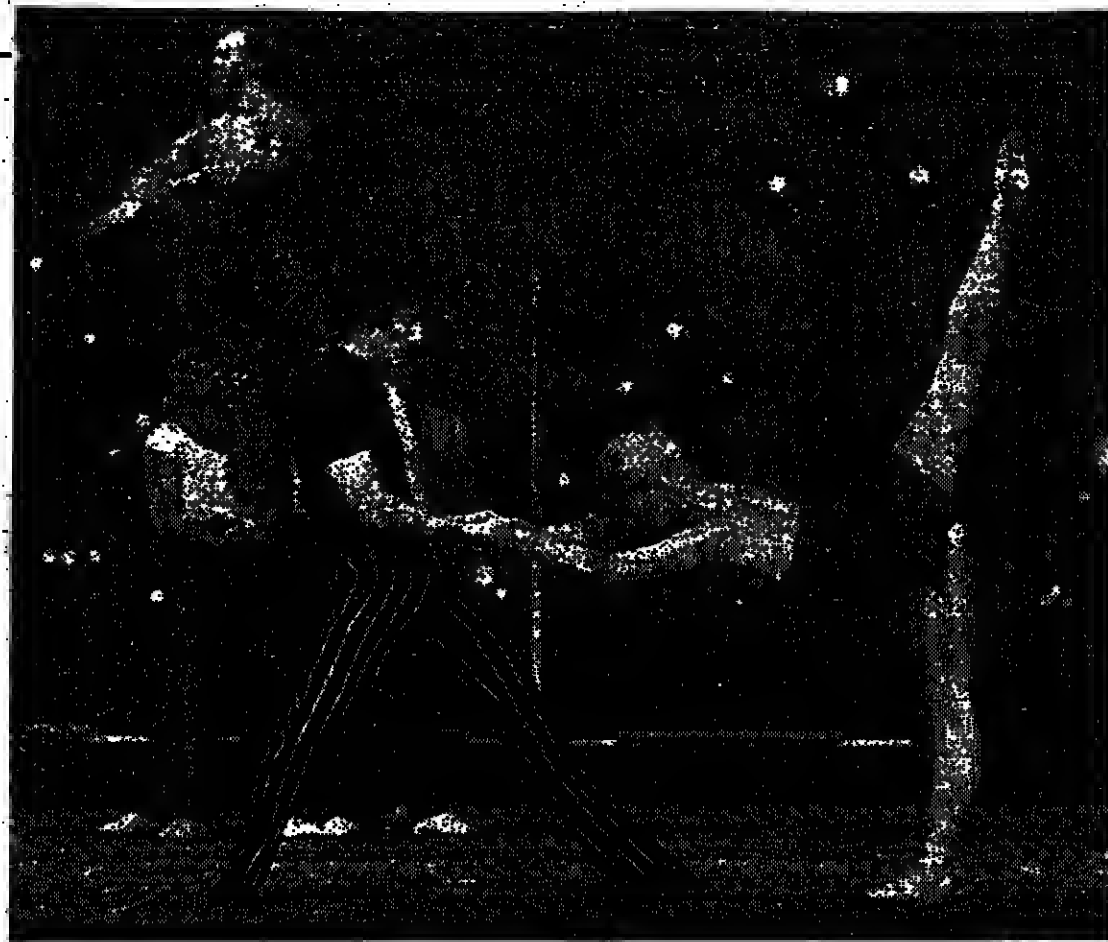
The Moscow Philharmonic will give four concerts this month at the Vienna Musikverein, with Kyril Kondrashin conducting Oct. 22 and 23 in a program that will have Vladimir Spivakov as soloist in the Tchaikovsky Violin Concerto, and Vasily Sinsky conducting two programs, Oct. 21 with Alexei Lyubimov as soloist in Beethoven's Third Piano Concerto, and Oct. 24 with Alexander Shuk as soloist in Mozart's Violin Concerto in A (K. 219). The Moscow Chamber Orchestra, under Rudolf Barshai, will give two concerts Oct. 28 and 29, with the second concert devoted to Bach's "Art of the Fugue."

Current and forthcoming exhibitions at the Stedelijk Museum in Amsterdam include the Amsterdam School, architecture, drawings, photos, models, interior art (until Nov. 23); Bernard Lubkin, woodcut sculptures, graphics (to Nov. 23); Martin Rous, drawings (Oct. 11-Nov. 23); and The Shakers, utensils, arts and crafts (Oct. 25-Dec. 14).

Lunch began with a mound of spaghetti sprinkled with shavings of white truffle. At 250,000 lire a kilo, the white truffle costs more than caviar. Fortunately, a suggestion of it goes far.

Ten little quail were presented on a platter. They are excellent in this part of the world, having fattened up in the nearby rice fields after their flight from Africa. Renzo passed on his elegantly simple recipe.

Quail Renzo
18 quail
1 cup white wine
2 ounces cognac
Salt
2 T butter
2 T diced bacon
10 leaves of sage
Soak quail for 15 minutes in a marinade of white wine, cognac and a pinch of salt. In a large frying pan, melt butter and fry out diced bacon. Add quail and sage leaves. Brown birds on all sides. From time to time, baste with wine marinade. Cook slowly for 1 1/2 hour. Correct seasoning and serve.



Claude Bessy and Cyril Atanassoff in Gene Kelly ballet with George Gershwin music.

was Eros in an orange blazer, Lucien, the seduced beach bum, and Nicole Héritaux his ponytailed girlfriend, Gersh-

win got a noisy ride from the Opéra orchestra under Michel Chevrel (who played the piano for the 1960 premiere), but Georges Fliedermacher gave an idiomatic and sparkling account of the solo part.

Two Balanchine ballets supplied the solid meat of the program. One was the spring-like ballet blanc that he did for last season's production of "Faust." Since Balanchine simply ignored the "Faust" plot in devising it, it works by itself as a glorification of ballet as an art form for girls—20 or so of them here in knee-length skirts, with one boy as a partner for the delightful Wilfride Plozet—and as a glorification of Gounod's music as a classic of French 19th-century dance music.

The other is his tribute to Bal-

anchine, "Palais de Cristal," given in its colorful costumes but with a white backdrop in place of its original sets. The trouble was that the French dancers—especially the women—tried to put over this fleet and brilliant ballet with their long and airy lines. The men were better, but only Patrice Bert gave a performance that could have been absorbed in a New York City Ballet version.

The evening opened with the traditional défilé of the corps de ballet, now grown to elephantine proportions. It's a great show of its kind, and an opportunity for everyone to applaud his favorites, but with the school and the Opéra's two troupes the manpower is up to an advertised 270, accompanied by what is surely the longest-ever march from "Tannhäuser," newly restored to this unique spectacle.

POETRY

A Necessity in the Soviet Union

By Lynne Olson

MOSCOW (AP)—The crowd pushed hard to get close to Sergei Yessenin's grave. Teen-aged boys perched in trees and old women listened raptly as a young man recited the verses of Yessenin, a young lyric poet who killed himself in 1925.

It was the 80th anniversary of Yessenin's birth, and hundreds of people streamed to Moscow's Vaganovskaya Cemetery throughout the day to lay flowers, recite his poetry and/or simply stand silently in tribute before his grave.

When Yessenin, the former husband of dancer Isadora Duncan, slashed his wrists, dozens of grief-stricken admirers across the country followed his example. A young woman named Galya hanged herself on a tree near his grave. The tree still stands.

The love for poetry and the men and women who write it is a striking phenomenon in a country that was largely illiterate fewer than 60 years ago.

New editions of poems by Yessenin, Alexander Pushkin, Vladimir Mayakovsky and Mikhail Lermontov—the most popular of the older Russian poets—are sold out within hours after they're put on bookstore shelves.

Those poets, particularly Pushkin, are idolized by young and old and virtually every educated Russian can recite some of their poetry by heart.

The best-known contemporary poets, such as Yevgeny Yevtushenko and Andrei Voznesensky, are treated like rock music stars by the young, and swarms of high school and college students flock to their inquest poetry readings.

The Russians are also fond of a wide range of Western poetry, from Sir Walter Scott to Robert Burns to the American black poet Langston Hughes. They patiently stand in line whenever works by these poets become available—a rare event.

"For the people of the Soviet Union, poetry is not entertainment but a living necessity," says Vasily Betaki, a Leningrad poet who emigrated to the West in



Reciting Yessenin's poems before his grave.

1973. Poetry is read, learned by heart and sung to guitars.

The Soviet Union is the "only place where poetry is really important," poet Oleg Mandelstam once said. "They kill people for it here."

Mandelstam's comments point up the irony of the fact that, throughout Russian and Soviet history, the poets most loved by the people generally have been disliked and feared by the authorities.

Mandelstam himself died in a Stalinist labor camp in the late 1930s. Last year, a limited edition of his collected poems, which appeared without advance word, was gone hours after it appeared in bookstores.

The greatly beloved Pushkin, who was persecuted by Czar Nicholas I because of his anti-establishment writings, undoubtedly would be harassed by Soviet authorities if he lived today and pursued the same theme.

More modern poets such as Alexander Tvardovsky, Anna Akh-

matova and Boris Pasternak, author of "Dr. Zhivago," also suffered ostracism and oppression, although their poetry is much sought after by the young of the Soviet Union.

Yevtushenko and Voznesensky have had their run-ins with Soviet officials because of lapses from the Communist political line and from accepted poetic styles. Yevtushenko, however, has usually managed to appease the authorities by writing occasional pedestrian poems for the Soviet press about such subjects as U.S. aggression in Vietnam and the alleged horrors of living in today's China.

To a certain extent, poetry today is made for people without religion, of whom there are more in the Soviet Union than anywhere else. "It provides spiritual compensation," says Vasily Betaki.

"In their flight from the dull reality of modern Soviet life," he adds, "Russians resort either to books or to vodka."

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ITALY: On the Gastronomic Circuit

By Naomi Barry

VERONA, Italy (UPI)—A three-star stop on the gastronomic circuit of Europe's Verona's Piazza delle Erbe, Italy's most spectacular marketplace. It offers excellent produce from the surrounding area, Italy's richest agricultural region, presented in a framework of architectural masterpieces. It is rather like shopping for soup greens on the parvis of Notre Dame in Paris or in St. Mark's Square in Venice.

The Piazza delle Erbe is surrounded by Gothic, Romanesque and baroque palaces and civic buildings with a bit of ancient Rome under foot. In center stage are fruits and vegetables from the Veneto arranged in artistic piles and shaded by white canvas umbrellas that overlap to form a giant canopy.

There are song birds in cages and game birds ready for the spit, stacks of bolts of cloth and massive bunches of flowers, frippery and herbs and wild grasses for salad. At the edges of the piazza are cafe tables. The area suggests the atmosphere that must have existed along the Rialto in Venice's heyday.

The great oblong space, slightly wider at one end, was once the site of a Roman forum. The statue of a Roman matron stands on top of the marble fountain amid the food stalls. Decapitated during the Middle Ages, she was

fitted with a new head and crown and is now revered as Our Lady of Verona.

Shops In this setting of sacred and profane, the salumeria at the corner of the Piazza delle Erbe and the Corso Sant'Anastasia fits in naturally. Here are sweet sausages, pliant salamis, and that aristocrat of Italian hams, San Daniele del Friuli. Sliced thin as a piece of silk and served with fresh figs, it is one of the gastronomic stars of the region. The salumeria sells whole San Daniele hams in wicker holders.

A few steps down the Corso Sant'Anastasia, a small shop specializes in pasta, fashioning the dough into beads, ribbons, shells, pillows, confetti, spirals, nests. The pasta is green, pink, or blond, having been colored with spinach, tomato or egg. Little signs in the window tell you what to think: "Lasegnette for the sportsman, Sardinian gnoccoli for grandpa, tortellini for joy, fettuccine in three colors for love."

The pasta maker was arranging a cardboard tray of ravioli into doughnuts. "We make them for the Ristorante 2 Mori." The filling is the chef's recipe. "We send a fresh supply twice a day."

The 2 Mori turned out to be a find. Renzo, the young chef,

was delighted with the request of an off-menu order.

Luncheon Lunch began with a mound of spaghetti sprinkled with shavings of white truffle. At 250,000 lire a kilo, the white truffle costs more than caviar. Fortunately, a suggestion of it goes far.

Ten little quail were presented on a platter. They are excellent in this part of the world, having fattened up in the nearby rice fields after their flight from Africa. Renzo passed on his elegantly simple recipe.

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(Ristorante 2 Mori, Corso Sant'Anastasia 2 Mori, Verona. Tel. 30 0 30. Closed Mondays. If you don't special-order quail and truffles, the average price is between 5,000 and 6,000 lire).

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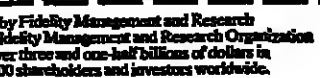
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October 9, 1973.

Currency Rates

October 8, 1973

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	U.S.	Sw.	Fr.	DM.	Yen	£	Sc.	DK.	Nor.	Fin.	Den.	Ind.	Mal.	Sing.	Thai.	Phil.	Indo.	Thai.	Indo.	Thai.
Amsterdam	2.36	5.47	101.00	60.27	35.77	16.55	6.55	44.18	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35
Basel	2.36	5.47	101.00	60.27	35.77	16.55	6.55	44.18	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35
Frankfurt	2.36	5.47	101.00	60.27	35.77	16.55	6.55	44.18	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35
London	2.36	5.47	101.00	60.27	35.77	16.55	6.55	44.18	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35
Paris	2.36	5.47	101.00	60.27	35.77	16.55	6.55	44.18	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35
Stockholm	2.36	5.47	101.00	60.27	35.77	16.55	6.55	44.18	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35
Switzerland	2.36	5.47	101.00	60.27	35.77	16.55	6.55	44.18	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35
West Germany	2.36	5.47	101.00	60.27	35.77	16.55	6.55	44.18	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35
Japan	2.36	5.47	101.00	60.27	35.77	16.55	6.55	44.18	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35
Sweden	2.36	5.47	101.00	60.27	35.77	16.55	6.55	44.18	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35
Denmark	2.36	5.47	101.00	60.27	35.77	16.55	6.55	44.18	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35
Norway	2.36	5.47	101.00	60.27	35.77	16.55	6.55	44.18	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35
Finland	2.36	5.47	101.00	60.27	35.77	16.55	6.55	44.18	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35
India	2.36	5.47	101.00	60.27	35.77	16.55	6.55	44.18	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35
Malaysia	2.36	5.47	101.00	60.27	35.77	16.55	6.55	44.18	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35
Singapore	2.36	5.47	101.00	60.27	35.77	16.55	6.55	44.18	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35
Thailand	2.36	5.47	101.00	60.27	35.77	16.55	6.55	44.18	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35
Philippines	2.36	5.47	101.00	60.27	35.77	16.55	6.55	44.18	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35
Indonesia	2.36	5.47	101.00	60.27	35.77	16.55	6.55	44.18	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.35

Market Summary

Most Active - New York

	Price	Change	Volume
IBM	161.25	+1.25	1,200,000
AT&T	44.125	+0.125	800,000
GE	28.875	+0.125	600,000
Westinghouse	21.25	+0.125	400,000
General Electric	28.875	+0.125	600,000
IBM	161.25	+1.25	1,200,000
AT&T	44.125	+0.125	800,000
GE	28.875	+0.125	600,000
Westinghouse	21.25	+0.125	400,000
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Volume (in millions)

NYSE Index

Standard & Poor's

NYSE Index

Standard & Poor's

NYSE Index

Standard & Poor's

NYSE Index

Standard & Poor's

NYSE Index

Standard & Poor's

NYSE Index

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U.S. Commodity Prices

	Price	Change
NEW YORK, Oct. 8 - Cash		
prices in primary markets as reported today in New York were:		
Commodity and unit	Price	Change
Wheat, Year ago	1.15	+0.05
Wheat, Year ago	1.15	+0.05
Wheat, Year ago	1.15	+0.05
Wheat, Year ago	1.15	+0.05
Wheat, Year ago	1.15	+0.05

Market Summary

Most Active - New York

NYSE Index

Standard & Poor's

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Government Aide Says

**Britain, 7 Firms Agree
On North Sea Oil Stake**

LONDON, Oct. 8 (AP)—Lord Balogh, minister of state in the British Department of Energy, said today that the government has agreed in principle to a majority stake in the North Sea oil fields.

At a meeting with newsmen, he also dismissed fears about the viability of the oil fields discovered in the British sector of the North Sea.

On the participation issue, he said that by the end of next month the government hopes to be able to announce agreement with the seven companies on taking a majority stake in the North Sea oil fields.

Lord Balogh said that the government is not attempting to increase its financial stake through participation. The extent of the government's take, he said, will be governed entirely by its previously announced plans for taxing North Sea oil.

Some major oil companies have said they can see little justification for majority state participation. A. W. Pearce, chairman of Esso Petroleum Co., has described the government's participation proposals as a "vague concept," while Sir Frank Maclean, chairman of Shell Transport & Trading Co., has

**Chase Profits
Fall by 53%
In 3d Quarter**

NEW YORK, Oct. 8 (NYT)—Chase Manhattan Corp. reported yesterday that its third-quarter operating profits fell 53 per cent. The corporation, which is the holding company for Chase Manhattan Bank, attributed the sharp decline to additional provisions for loan losses caused by the impact of adverse economic conditions on the bank's loan portfolio.

The parent of the nation's third-largest bank reported operating profits before securities transactions slumped during the third quarter to \$31 million from \$65 million a year earlier.

Emphasizing that the returns were still only preliminary, the holding company said that because of present economic uncertainties it intended to add to its loan reserves for the rest of the year—producing a substantial drain on earnings for the fourth quarter.

Chase said that nine-month operating profits climbed 15 per cent to \$137 million from \$119 million a year earlier.

It estimated that as of Sept. 30, its provision for loan losses charged to operating expenses for the nine months would reach \$210 million. Some \$68 million of this amount was charged to the third quarter, Chase said.

As an indication of the sharp rise in potential loan losses, the \$210-million loan-loss provision for the first nine months of this year compared with the year-earlier provision of \$66 million.

**Ford Sends Bill
To Congress on
Airline Decontrol**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (AP)—President Ford asked Congress today to increase competition among scheduled airlines by giving them more freedom to raise and lower fares and by enabling them to start service to cities that currently cannot serve.

The proposed legislation, in the works for more than a year, would severely limit the authority of the Civil Aeronautics Board to regulate airline fares.

It would allow air carriers to raise their rates no more than 10 per cent in the first year after the bill is passed. Airlines seeking a higher increase would be subject to the lengthy CAB hearings on whether such a rise was justified.

Airlines would be allowed to lower their fares on any route by up to 20 per cent in the first year. The rates could be lowered to 40 per cent below existing rates after the first year.

However, the CAB would have authority to suspend a reduction if it had cause to believe that the fare would be so low that it would not cover the cost of providing the service. This proposal is designed to keep an airline from engaging in predatory pricing—lowering its fares below cost in hopes of driving out a competitor.

Airlines would be allowed after Jan. 1, 1981, to offer nonstop scheduled air transportation to any city in the United States they wished to serve. Currently, the airlines are allowed to fly only in routes approved by the CAB.

An airline engaged in foreign air transportation also would be given authority after Jan. 1, 1981, to offer nonstop scheduled air service between any U.S. cities now served.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES**Norwegian Find Largest in N. Sea**

The Norwegian Statoil/Mobil group has struck another oil well in the North Sea Statfjord field, confirming previous estimates that this field contains some 3 billion barrels of oil, the Norwegian oil directorate says. This also confirms previous estimates that Statfjord is the fourth-largest known oil deposit in the world, a Statoil spokesman adds.

The three others are off Saudi Arabia, including one about 20 times as big as Statfjord. Testing of the new well, 33/9-4, showed test results of 6,255 barrels of oil daily. Mobil Exploration Norway is the operator for the group made up by Statoil, with 50 per cent holding, Mobil Exploration 15 per cent, Conoco Norway 10 per cent, Esso Exploration 10 per cent, Norske Shell 10 per cent and the Saga/Amoco Group 5 per cent.

Pillsbury to Acquire Restaurant Chain

Pillsbury Co., the U.S.-based bakery goods firm, has agreed to acquire Steak 'n' Ale Restaurants of America in an exchange of stock currently valued at \$100 million. Steak 'n' Ale shareholders will receive 0.318 share of Pillsbury common stock for each common share of Steak 'n' Ale.

The acquisition will be on a pooling-of-interest basis, Pillsbury says, and will have no significant impact on earnings until fiscal 1977. Steak 'n' Ale of Dallas had sales of \$81.1 million and earnings of \$5.7 million for the 12 months ended June 30 and operates 170 restaurants in 24 states and Canada. Pillsbury already is in the restaurant business with its Burger King fast-food chain and Peppercorn Fresh pie shops. Earlier this year, Pillsbury attempted to acquire Weight Watchers International for about \$43 million in stock, but that purchase fell through.

Dow Index Gains 7 Points in Active Trade**Demand for Glams Boosts Stock Prices**

NEW YORK, Oct. 8 (NYT)—Increased demand for a number of high-priced glamour issues helped the stock market to a fairly broad gain today in active trading.

Investors were said to have been encouraged by comments from some economists yesterday that the Federal Reserve is leaning toward monetary ease, and by a stronger buying interest in the recently depressed airlines.

The better tone in the air-carrier group coincided with news that President Ford sent Congress proposed legislation aimed at easing government controls on the U.S. airline industry.

The Dow Jones industrial aver-

Saudi to Get Non-Alcoholic Beer

An independent British brewery, known for its strong ale, is to produce a new beer—containing no alcohol—for sale in Saudi Arabia, where the intoxicating liquor is forbidden by the Moslem religion. Edward Theakston, director of Theakston's Brewery, in Yorkshire, says he is confident the new beer also has great potential in Britain among motorists concerned about strict drinking and driving laws.

"Our Saudi Arabian customers want it to look like beer, smell like beer and taste like beer. But there must not be the slightest trace of alcohol," he notes. Some 10,000 bottles of the new beer are to be delivered to Saudi Arabia in January for consumer research. If these prove acceptable, production will start at Theakston's Carlisle brewery. Mr. Theakston says he and Hugh Curley, the company's chief brewer, had to conduct lengthy experiments before producing an acceptable brew.

Toyo Kogyo to Raise Exports

Toyo Kogyo, the Japanese auto firm, plans to raise its auto exports to around 40,000 units a month toward the end of this year from the present 35,000 units a month. Officials say an increase in exports to the United States would contribute in large part to the projected U.S. shipments are to rise to between 15,000 and 16,000 units a month from the present 11,000 units. Officials cite the completion of inventory adjustments and good sales prospects for 1976 model year rotary engine passenger cars as the main reasons for the projected higher U.S. sales.

Toyo Kogyo's U.S. auto inventories fell to 1,500 units at the end of September from a peak 50,000 units at the end of January this year, officials note.

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (WP)—Citing a worsening in the financial crisis surrounding New York City and New York State, Federal Reserve chairman Arthur Burns advised Congress today that "it is decided" on a federal rescue program, "it should do it quickly."

Mr. Burns' sober assessment of weakness spreading through financial markets was the most outspoken yet made by a federal official. The implied thrust of his testimony before the congressional Joint Economic Committee was that a default by New York City now is probable.

He stopped just short of recommending a federal aid program, but spelled out "conditions" of possible legislation that would involve the states in resolution of municipal financial problems, and that would establish tough conditions for the receipt of federal help.

He again declared, in greater detail than before, that the Federal Reserve has recently refined "contingency plans" to act as a lender of last resort in case of a default, making available to banks funds "on whatever scale is necessary" to dampen a nationwide credit crunch.

At the same time, Mr. Burns said that the Federal Reserve would not directly bail out New York City by purchasing the short-term notes of the hard-pressed municipality, unless ordered to do so by congressional law, signed by the President.

Mr. Burns said it is "evident from the far-flung scope of our contingency plans that we believe a default on debt obligations by New York City would produce serious strains in securities markets."

Even though he believes that the damage stemming from a default would be "short-lived," and may have already been partially discounted by the market, "I am also aware of the uncertainty that inherently attaches to a judgment on this score," he said.

"And I recognize that a default, besides being a very serious matter for the city and the state of New York, could have troublesome consequences for the nation at large."

Mr. Burns moved closer than

Implies Default Is Probable

Burns Sees Federal Aid for N.Y.C.

any other federal official toward approval of congressional aid to New York City, New York State, and other municipal governments in financial trouble, although he warned Congress to consider carefully the "longer-run risks" in such a program.

The most serious among these risks, he said, is placing in jeopardy the system of separation of powers by injecting "a major federal presence" in local spending and taxing decisions.

"If you are bent to go this (aid) route," Mr. Burns told committee chairman Hubert Humpfrey, D-Minn., "and I can see you are, I would counsel you on how to proceed."

His primary concern, Mr. Burns said, would be to make sure that the legislation includes "very stringent measures that would hold down the number of municipalities that need to be bailed out."

Additional conditions, he said, should prohibit cities that are aided from raising money in any other way, to require that states "take on the management of the municipalities' finances."

and a "special" state tax equal to one-half of a municipality's deficit.

Moreover, Mr. Burns said, some federal authority should be required to approve a financial plan developed by a state for control of a city's finances.

"The conditions ought to be so severe that very few municipalities would want to take advantage (of the legislation)," Mr. Burns said.

In outlining the recent build-up of the crisis, Mr. Burns said that "when investor confidence is once shaken, it can rarely be restored quickly or easily." New York State's credit standing has now been "damaged," he said, and the "stresses and strains" in the entire market for municipal bonds have become "more acute" in recent days.

"If the weakness of the market for municipals were to persist and spread further," Mr. Burns told the committee "many soundly run, creditworthy communities and public agencies could have great difficulty—or suffer excessive costs—in raising needed funds."

**Bankers Expect New York
To Default on Some Bonds**

NEW YORK, Oct. 8 (NYT)—More than 60 per cent of the bankers polled at the annual meeting of the American Bankers' Association here this week said they believe New York City's financial crisis had worsened to the extent that the city faced certain default on some of its outstanding securities.

However, the bankers were adamant in their view—by a margin of 2 to 1—that the federal government should not assume a role in New York's financial crisis. Furthermore, nearly 95 per cent of the bankers said they did not believe the city had taken adequate steps to put its house in order.

"When the politicians make wild promises to be elected, the public must pay," Herbert Smith, president of American National Bank & Trust Co. of Bowling Green, Ky., said in a typical comment.

In short, the bankers' view was "why should Ohio tax dollars be used to foster fiscal incompetence?" as one put it. The survey of bankers' attitudes was conducted Monday morning by The New York Times.

Bankers' opinions of the city's financial affairs are considered particularly important because banks not only buy municipal and state securities for their own portfolios and for trust accounts, but they also sell such securities to customers.

While 60.6 per cent of the bankers said they believed New York would default on some of its notes, 39.4 per cent indicated that it would probably find some method short of default to keep creditors at bay until its financial problems were straightened out.

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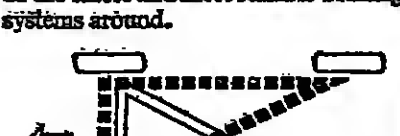
Thanks to the safe, sturdy passenger compartment with reinforced doors and the impact absorbing front and rear, you get really great accident protection in a Volvo. During



tests carried out in Volvo's safety laboratories, the passenger compartment remained intact after head-on collisions into concrete barriers at speeds of up to 63 km per hour.

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At any speed, we can offer you one of the safest and most reliable braking systems around.



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the full braking power. The stepped-bore master cylinder ensures an almost unchanged pedal stroke in the event one of the circuits fails. But of course chances for circuit failure are absolutely minimal thanks to new braking pipes made from a special copper alloy. But just in case, we added a warning light for brake failure. And 4 power-assisted disc brakes come standard as well.



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All controls have been conveniently placed around the padded safety steering wheel. The effective, thermostatically controlled ventilation system with its 12 air vents makes it easier to concentrate on traffic instead of worrying about the weather.

Back in 1959, we were the first to make safety belts

a standard feature on our cars. Of course they're of no help if you forget to buckle up. However, the warning light and built-in buzzer won't let you forget to think safety, even when you're in a hurry.



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**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF
THE UNION BANK OF
SWITZERLAND HAS
NOMINATED
MR. CLAUDE BASSET,**

born in 1935, senior vice president of the bank in Geneva. He is in charge of international affairs and liaison with international companies and organizations or well as with the diplomatic mission. He is also the treasurer of the American International Club, and member of the Board of several American companies located in Geneva.

Oil Boom Beefs Up Mud Business

By James P. Sterba

HOUSTON (NYT)—There's money in mud, literally. Some put walnut shells in it. Others mix it with ground corn cobs and old bread wrappers. Italians mellow their mud with grape seeds. Algerians spike theirs with crushed olive pits.

Mud is big business, and these days it is bigger than ever. With international mud trade increasing, Americans—the world's foremost mud merchants—have set up multinational mud companies. And they dispatch specialists around the globe on mud-consulting jobs.

The reason for all the activity is that mud is critical to the oil business. Virtually every oil well drilled anywhere in the world has to have a "mud program" and, usually, a "mud man" to supervise it. And oil-well drilling has increased drastically since the Middle East oil embargo set off a worldwide search for new oil and natural gas supplies.

In the United States, shortages of drilling rigs, pipe and other oil-field equipment that were severe two years ago have now eased. Steel companies have gradually caught up with demand. Old equipment has been refurbished, and about 50 drilling rigs have been brought home from Canada.

The result is that the rate of domestic drilling is at its highest in 14 years. About 1,700 drilling rigs are at work here, compared to only about 950 in 1970. And the mud industry is reaping the benefits.

"It took more than a year to

alleviate the equipment shortages, but after that there was a sharp step-up in drilling activity," said a spokesman for the Baroid division of NL Industries, one of the nation's biggest mud companies. "Sales of our materials correlate directly with the drilling rig."

Mud ranges from cheap water-like slurries to very expensive, thick and heavy concoctions of chemicals and compounds. During drilling, it is circulated through the well to keep the rotary drilling bit lubricated and cool, to keep the sides of the hole from collapsing, to bring rock particles up to the surface for analysis, and to keep pressure in the hole so that oil or natural gas, when

found, will not gush up out of the hole and cause an expensive and dangerous blowout.

It is called mud because that is, basically, what it is. When the first Texas oil well, Spindletop, was drilled, workmen chased some cows out of a nearby mud hole and used the mud in an attempt to stop a gusher. Today, its principal ingredients are barite, a heavy lead-like mineral, and bentonite, which is a kind of clay. Together with other ingredients, they form a heavy mud that can be thicker than molasses and just as expensive.

Because oil wells are being drilled increasingly deeper, the amount of mud needed for each well has also increased. It is now routine, oil men say, to spend more than \$1 million on mud for a single well. Mud can cost \$30 or more per barrel. And even small, shallow wells require at least 500 barrels.

The Independent Petroleum Association of America says mud prices have nearly doubled in the last five years, largely because of inflation. Oil companies hire mud companies to design and service a "mud program" for each oil well they drill. A "mud program" usually accounts for less than 10 per cent of the cost of drilling a well, but it can cost a lot more.

While drilling through various rock layers, the drill bit might hit a layer with cracks in it. Or it might come into very porous rock. Into either of these the costly mud can escape. To seal off these porous layers or cracks, mud companies have tried almost everything, including nutshells, ground cellophane and corn cobs.



Jacques Barbier

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Continental Illinois National Bank has appointed Jacques Barbier as manager of the Paris branch of the bank, replacing Neil Franssen, who returns to the bank's headquarters in Chicago.

Denis Clancy has been appointed group managing director of the Matthew Hall Group based in London, replacing Rex Pearson, who will be retiring Oct. 31.

Vick International has appointed Crosby Nash vice-president, marketing, in Paris.

Jamie Drakup, former senior project manager of Brown & Root de France, has been appointed vice-president.

Cyprus Archaeologists Active Despite the Political Tensions

By Steven V. Roberts

NICOSIA, Oct. 8 (NYT)—The political problems of Cyprus in the last year have not stopped archaeologists from exploring the island's rich past.

This summer, 13 excavations were carried out in the region still controlled by Greek Cypriots since the Turkish invasion in July, 1974. Their discoveries ranged from a Bronze Age figure of the Egyptian god Bes inscribed on an ivory plaque to a Roman-era mosaic showing the god Poseidon riding on a sea monster.

Government officials, meanwhile, reiterated their fears that valuable antiquities had been looted from museums and private collections in the northern sector of the island controlled by Turkish troops.

Museums Warned

Vassos Karageorghis, director of the Department of Antiquities, has repeatedly warned museums not to buy pieces that might have been taken from Cyprus. He believes that most of the trading is being done with private collectors. "The dealers are more careful now," he said.

A team from the United Nations Economic, Social and Cultural Organization visited the Turkish sector last fall but was not allowed to see very much. Unesco now has a representative living on the island, but he has yet to make any public statements, the director said.

Of the 13 projects carried out this summer, one of the most notable took place at Kition, a

late Bronze Age site near Larnaca. Excavations uncovered a fifth temple in a large complex built about 1200 BC by Aegean colonizers from the Greek mainland.

Kition was a "cosmopolitan town, like Beirut today," noted Dr. Karageorghis, who headed the team. The temples were all connected to workshops for the smelting of copper—the name Cyprus comes from the ancient word for copper—an indication that religious authorities controlled the settlement's economy.

The newly discovered temple was abandoned about 1000 BC and rebuilt by Phoenician colonists about 300 years later. It was finally destroyed in 512 BC by Ptolemy I, the Greek general who founded an Egyptian dynasty, the director said.

Excavations in another temple yielded two rare ivory objects. One is a plaque decorated on both sides with a figure of the Egyptian god Bes, a popular Mediterranean motif, and engraved with an inscription in the Cypro-Minoan syllabary. This script has still not been deciphered.

Yugoslav Digs

SENTA, Yugoslavia, Oct. 8 (NYT)—A dam project here has unearthed the remains of a 1,900-year-old city that may yield important discoveries about the Sarmatians, Huns and other predatory neighbors of the Roman Empire.

Weekly net asset value

on October 6, 1975

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.

U.S. \$29.63

Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.

U.S. \$21.61

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Pierson, Holding & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, Amsterdam

All these Bonds have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.



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European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam	Oct. 8, 1975
100 gld	330.00
100 fl.	330.00
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Brussels	Oct. 8, 1975
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Frankfurt	Oct. 8, 1975
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London	Oct. 8, 1975
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Paris	Oct. 8, 1975
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Zurich	Oct. 8, 1975
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Tokyo Exchange	Oct. 8, 1975
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DC Gold Index Quotation	Oct. 8, 1975
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European Gold Markets	Oct. 8, 1975
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REMEDY FOR REDUNDANCE	Oct. 8, 1975
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Caribbean Area Puts Accent on Economics

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 8 (NYT).

Under siege from inflation and unemployment, the English-speaking Caribbean has quietly abandoned its search for political identity through black nationalism and is now giving priority to the struggle for economic development.

The dream of political unification has also given way to bargaining in the Caribbean Common Market, while a new economic relationship with Latin America is slowly replacing the historical links with Britain and the emotional ties to Africa.

Having overcome the internal difficulties posed by independence, the black Caribbean is now recognizing that its problems are similar to those faced by other Third World countries.

The health of the region's economies depends overwhelmingly on the fluctuating prices of various raw materials, notably sugar and bauxite. And, like other developing countries, the Caribbean nations must look to the industrialized world for the capital, technology and expertise necessary to accelerate the development process.

But the Caribbean community faces additional problems stemming from its peculiar geopolitical structure. Its 15 million inhabitants are scattered over a vast area (Belize, for example, is 2,000 miles from Barbados) and it comprises an assortment of progressive, independent states, conservative self-governing territories and tiny colonies that are still formally ruled from London.

The vulnerability of the region's economies has been highlighted during the last three years by the crises affecting the sugar and tourist industries, the traditional pre-colonial pillars of local economic activity. The sugar sector, for example, has been prevented by technology and low productivity from taking advantage of recent increases in the world prices, while tourist earnings have been hurt, first by occasional manifestations of black nationalism and now, by the U.S. recession.

With the notable exception of Trinidad and Tobago, which has its own oil, most regional economies have also been badly affected by the upsurge in the cost of imported energy, food and capital equipment.

Ironically, even the relatively advanced, educated system, a positive feature of Britain's long rule of the region, has had the negative result of turning out growing numbers of skilled or professional graduates who cannot find proper employment at home and, therefore, migrate to the United States and Canada.

Airport Departures

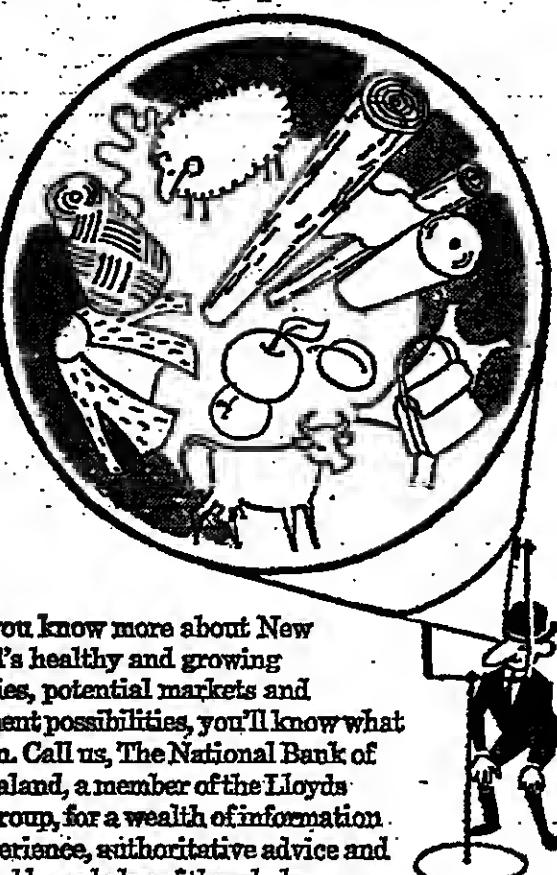
During the last decade, in fact, the United States, Canada and even Venezuela have also moved to fill some of the vacuum left by Britain's abrupt departure from the scene. Yet, while Americans and Canadians have channeled increased aid and investment to the region, they have seen the Caribbean essentially as a secure source of raw materials and a warm place to go in the winter.

But in the last three years, the angry reaction of black militants to neocolonialism has been replaced by a more rational economic nationalism that has led the main Caribbean nations to seek a model of development that would stimulate regional economic integration and protect the area from the worst vagaries of international trade.

The effort is fraught with difficulties—earlier attempts at economic integration in this region, such as the Latin American Free Trade Area and the Central American Common Market, have largely failed—but the tiny Caribbean territories nevertheless believe their only hope of rising out of underdevelopment is through greater economic unity.

As a result, in July, 1973, the free trade area was converted into a fully fledged Caribbean community, comprising not only the Common Market Council, but also the Caribbean Development Bank, the Caribbean Investment Corp. and the West Indian Shipping Council.

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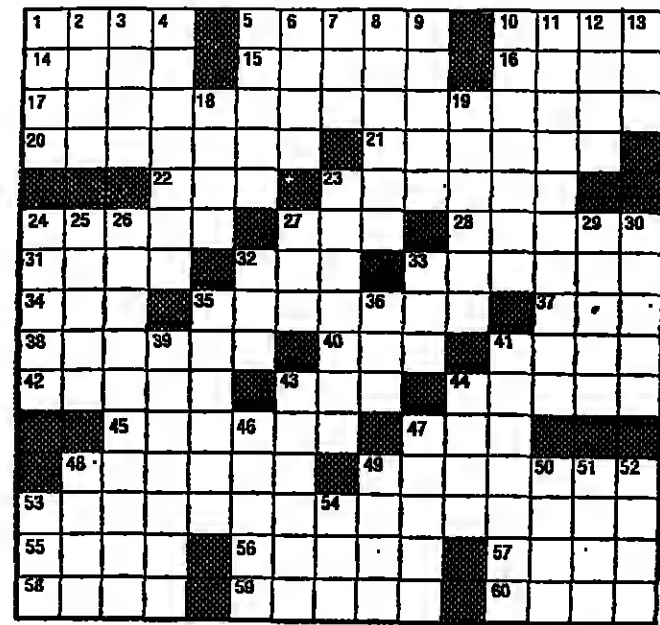
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CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

- ACROSS**
- 1 M.P.'s quarry
 - 5 Breakups
 - 10 Moslem leader
 - 14 Musical finale
 - 15 Accustom
 - 16 New Guinea
 - 17 town of W.W. II
 - 17 Its fruit was forbidden
 - 20 Utterly
 - 21 Irish poet-patriot
 - 22 Follower of uno and due
 - 23 "Aeneid" author
 - 24 Crete's capital
 - 27 Thus, Lat.
 - 28 Mirth, in Paris
 - 31 O. T. book
 - 32 Helium or neon
 - 33 Pack of hounds
 - 34 Box-score abbr.
 - 35 Comparable
 - 37 Whale herd
 - 38 Fine threads
 - 40 Trifles
 - 41 Arizona sight
 - 42 Rose-oriented author
 - 43 Clique
 - 44 Star from Rome
- DOWN**
- 1 Takes steps
 - 2 Plant
 - 3 Concert halls
 - 4 Ophelia's brother
 - 5 Springfield or Enfield
 - 6 Like printers' fingers
 - 7 Amusement
 - 8 Capricorn, e.g.
 - 9 Conduit
 - 10 Southern European
 - 11 Campaigner of a sort
 - 12 French seraph
 - 13 West or Murray
 - 18 Gumbo ingredient
 - 19 One who falls behind
 - 23 Avenged, with "on" way
 - 24 Roger et al.
 - 25 Circuit
 - 26 Item for New Year's Eve
 - 27 Penrod's sidekick
 - 29 Mock
 - 30 Famous violinist
 - 32 Servicemen
 - 33 Miss Francis
 - 35 City in Japan
 - 36 Fate
 - 39 Elsa, for one
 - 41 Von Stroheim fixture
 - 43 Madrid matron
 - 44 Parasitic insects
 - 46 Squal
 - 47 Ruins
 - 48 Biblical miracle scene
 - 49 Feminine suffix
 - 50 Large bird
 - 51 Spanish uncles
 - 52 Irritated state
 - 53 Piper's son
 - 54 Take five



WEATHER

ALGARTY	21	78	Fair
AMSTERDAM	13	35	Cloudy
ANKARA	17	33	Cloudy
ANTWERP	23	33	Cloudy
ARLICK	26	29	Cloudy
BELGRADE	11	32	Cloudy
BERLIN	12	33	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	12	33	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	13	33	Cloudy
CAROL	26	36	Fair
CASABLANCA	23	33	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	13	33	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	71	36	Fair
DUBLIN	11	37	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	12	33	Cloudy
FLORENCE	21	33	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	11	33	Cloudy
GENEVA	14	37	Cloudy
HELSINKI	16	61	Overcast
ISTANBUL	20	38	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	23	37	Cloudy
LISBON	22	39	Fair
LONDON	12	33	Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	17	65	Sunny

MADRID..... 27 36 Fair
MILAN..... 18 64 Cloudy
MOSCOW..... 17 34 Stormy
MUNICH..... 10 30 Cloudy
NEW YORK..... 60 34 Rainy
NICE..... 22 33 Cloudy
OSLO..... 12 33 Cloudy
PARIS..... 14 31 Cloudy
PRAGUE..... 14 31 Cloudy
ROME..... 21 33 Cloudy
SOFIA..... 10 30 Cloudy
STOCKHOLM..... 14 31 Cloudy
TUNIS..... 21 37 Cloudy
VENICE..... 21 37 Cloudy
VIENNA..... 13 35 Cloudy
WARSAW..... 21 37 Cloudy
WASHINGTON..... 21 37 Cloudy
ZURICH..... 12 30 Cloudy

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. Canada
at 1700 GMT; others at 1200 GMT.)

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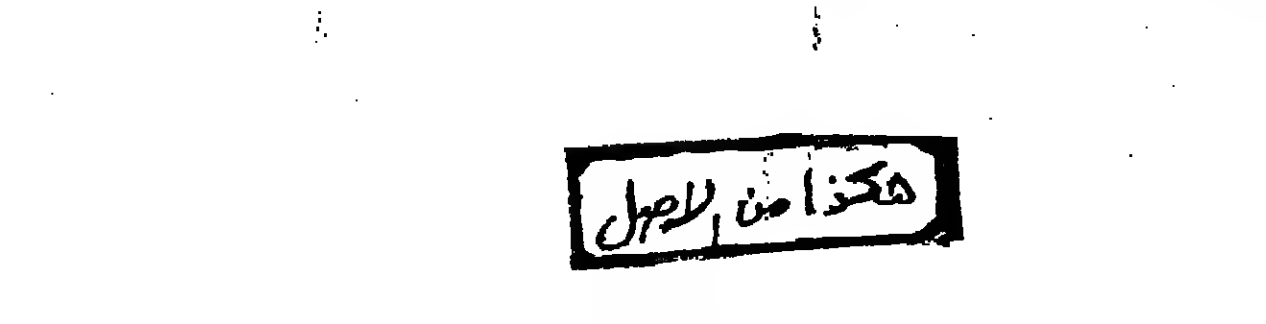
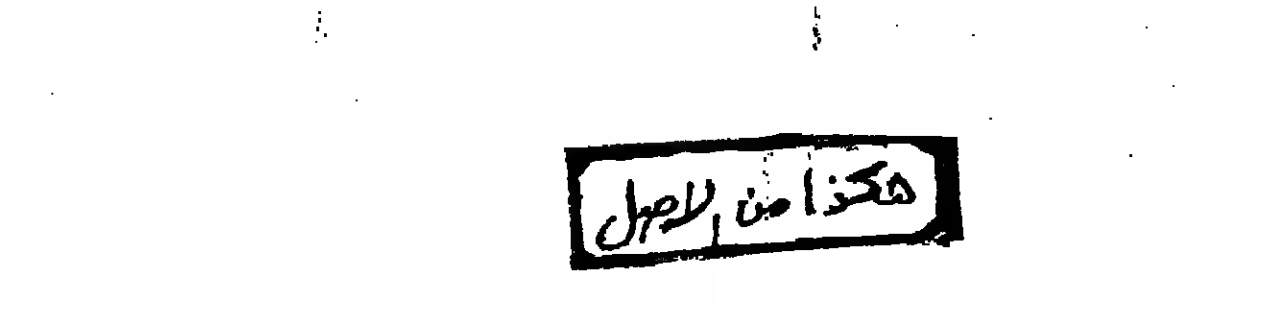
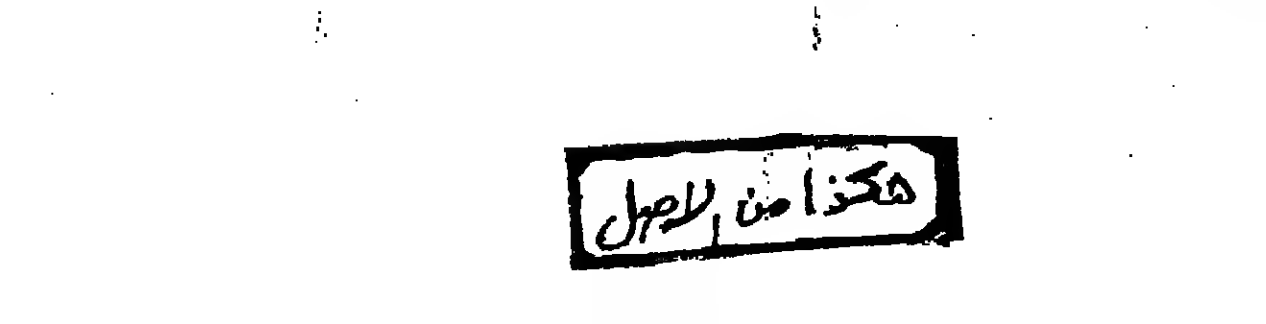
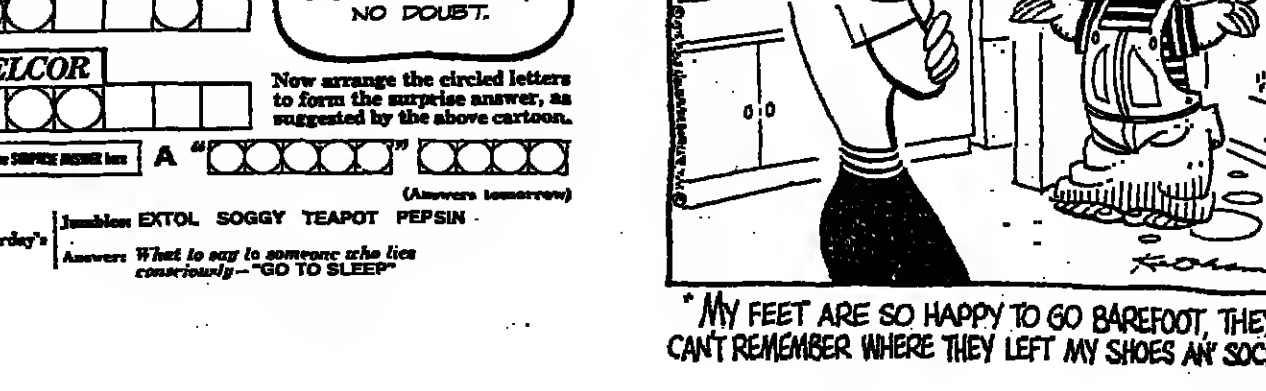
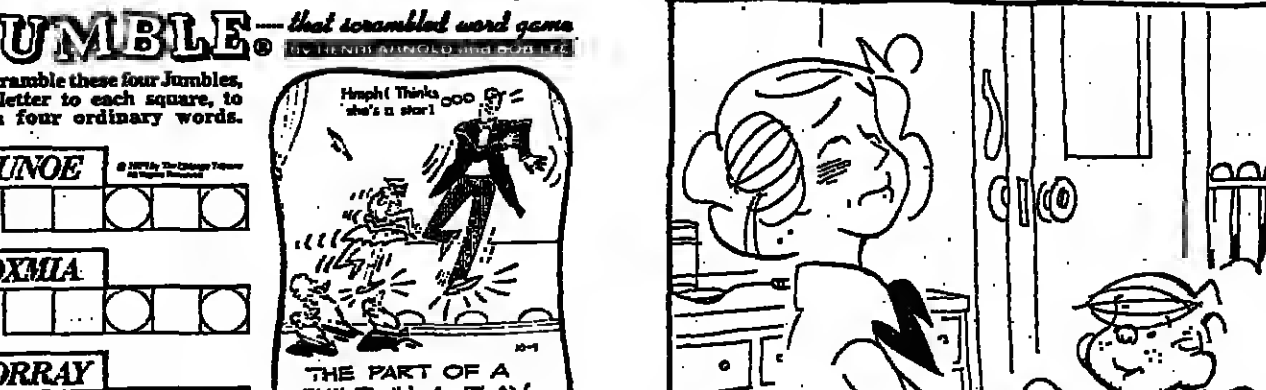
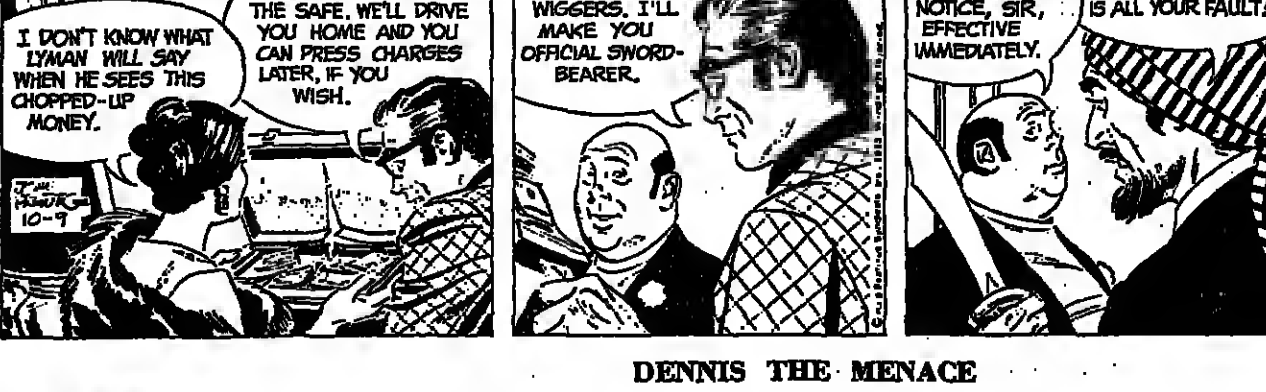
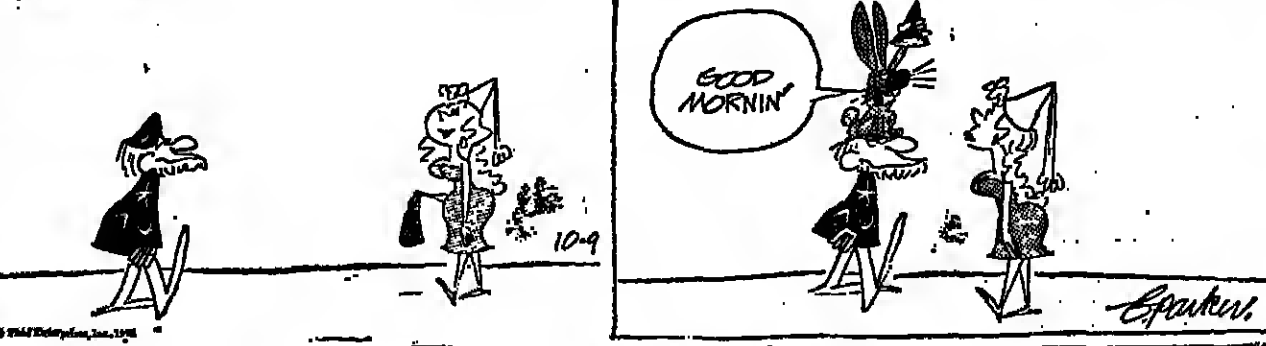
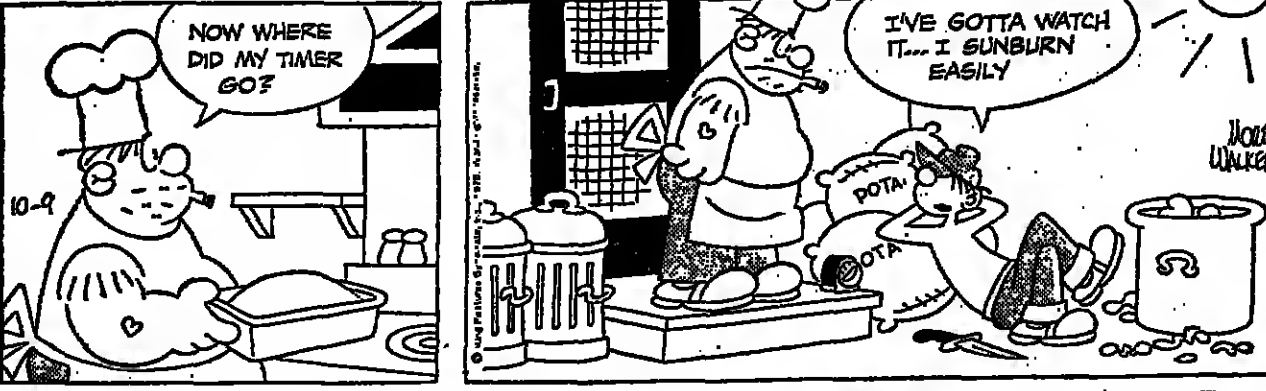
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BOOKS

MUSICAL STAGES. AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY

By Richard Rodgers. Random House. 341 pp. \$12.50.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

THE premise underlying this book is that its subject transcends its aesthetics. We care so much about the composer Richard Rodgers, we think his life so significant, that anything he sets down in his autobiography, "Musical Stages," is bound to be worth reading. Which is a fair enough assumption, up to a point. The music Rodgers has composed over the decades inhabits our consciousness like the furniture we grew up with. You didn't think anyone had actually created it; you assumed it had always been there. What's more, he has not only been associated with many of the most popular American musical comedies of the past half-century—from "The Garrick Gaieties" of 1925 up through "The Sound of Music" of the early 1960s—but he also helped to evolve the form of musical drama, from comedy illustrated with (and interrupted by) song and dance, to plays in which story, dance, and song were integrated into a seamless whole.

So one accepts the premise that anything Richard Rodgers writes about is worth reading. And this is rewarding, to a degree. One basks in his long and successful life, whose only serious setbacks, aside from the loss of his wife's baby and illness in old age, were the death of his two famous collaborators, Lorenz Hart (from alcoholism, in 1943) and Oscar Hammerstein 2d (from cancer, in 1960).

One devours some of the details of Rodgers' trade. How some of his most famous shows were put together. How he actually worked with his various lyricists. And rhyme schemes and key changes and rhythms and how they are used to fuse words to music and music to drama. About theatrical innovations such as eliminating the traditional opening chorus from "Oklahoma!" and the overture from "Carousel."

And one encounters famous theater figures enmeshed with anecdotes. There's Cole Porter, who in 1936 announced in

Rodgers's presence that he'd won success by writing "Jewish tunes." ("I laughed at what I took to be a joke, but not only was Cole dead serious, he eventually died exactly that. Just hum the melody that goes with 'Only you beneath the moon and under the sun' from 'Night and Day'; any of 'Begin the Beguine,' 'Love for Sale,'... these musical melodies are unmistakably Eastern Mediterranean.")

There's Florence Ziegfeld, whom Rodgers had nothing but bad experiences ("No, Ziegfeld was not a nice man," says Rodgers. "He was a very nice man, but 'not a quick man with a dollar.'")

In fact, he was the only man I've ever met who would accept a cigarette and put it in his pocket."

And if you fancy the sort of anecdotes that end with punch lines like the following—that Rodgers, whose words were original, "Oh, Lord, if you're not here, there's a hell of a help with prayer, please don't give me the air," "turned out to be 'Moon'—then you're in for a feast. In short, "Musical Stages" is a feast for the sentimental and stagestruck. All you have to do is put your mind on a shelf and your thumb in your mouth and drift with it.

But in the long run, unfortunately, the book is overwhelmed by its premise that Rodgers need only speak, and we will listen. In the long run, he explains and too often how, when "composing music for dramas set in alien cultural milieus (such as 'South Pacific,' 'The King and I' and 'Flower Drum Song'), he preferred to evoke that milieu in his own Occidental style rather than aspire to an idiom he could not pretend to know. And here we wonder if he isn't apologetically little, and we begin to realize how ethnocentric those shows seem in retrospect.

Maybe I ought not to complain. Rodgers has lived long, made much, and filled his age with the sound of his music. Perhaps he has earned the right to ruminate. Still, when you consider how often he pleads for innovation in the theater and what price he takes in the artistic integrity of his stagecraft, you have to be a little more understanding of his ventricles to the art of autobiography and not simply rambled on and on.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The most obvious difference between tournaments in the United States and tournaments in Europe is that most parts of Europe offer cash prizes.

The leading country for money tournaments is undoubtedly France. The annual Monte Carlo tournament offers prizes totaling \$30,000, and attracts a considerable number of New York experts. The diagrammed deal was played there this year in the open pairs category by John Crawford and Alvin Roth of New York, who sat North and South.

One of Roth's many contributions to the theory of the game is the "negative double," which provides that a double of an overcall should be for take-out, not for penalties. Roth carries this idea much farther than other experts, and includes an overall of an opening one-trump bid. Crawford had cause to regret this on this occasion, because he would have liked to double two hearts for penalties. His actual choice of a no-trump game is worth noting. He did not consider a spade game, since East was likely to obtain a quick heart ruff.

Roth's opening one-trump bid was slightly eccentric, but it avoided a possible rebid problem. He won the opening heart lead with the ten and cashed the ace and queen of spades. Both defenders played high-low, showing an even number of cards, so it became clear that West had been

gun with two spades, six hearts and five cards in the minor. Roth led his remaining heart and West put up the ace. Roth saw his partner discard a spade. The club five was led; dummy played low, and the ten led to the king. The position was now:

NORTH
KJ8
KJ
8
Q8

WEST
Q875
Q8752

EAST
10
QJ10
AK543
943

SOUTH
A
AK643
943

The obvious line of play was the ace, king and another heart. This would have established some awkward discards from dummy. As the cards lie, South could have survived by keeping both the clubs. East would win the third diamond and score with the spade ten, scoring two clubs at the end. But South would have nine tricks.

Instead, Roth led a low heart, conceding a trick to the best defense now would have been a spade. Dummy would have four tricks and lead a club. By watching East's discard carefully, South would make a ninth trick in his hand at the finish.

After winning with the diamond ten, East returned a diamond. Now the A-K of diamonds were taken and West was given the lead with another diamond. East had to play a heart and South had the last four tricks in the dummy, making a useful trick.

A far-sighted West could have prevented the overbid by blocking the diamonds and saving his clubs for the fourth round. That would then have two club tricks, but the declarer would still make his contract, scoring the last trick with the club nine or the spade king, according to East's choice of cards.

* MY FEET ARE SO HAPPY TO GO BAREFOOT, THEY CAN'T REMEMBER WHERE THEY LEFT ANY SHOES OR SOCKS! *

هكذا من لاجل

Cincinnati and Boston Sweep Playoff Games to Go Into World Series

Reds Take Thriller, 5-3, in Ten Innings

By Joseph Durso

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 8 (UPI)—The Cincinnati Reds swept the National League playoffs and won their third pennant in six years last night when they defeated the Pittsburgh Pirates, 5-3, in 10 innings, despite a dramatic 14-strikeout pitching performance by a rookie, John Candelaria.

The victory was the third straight for the Reds in the playoffs, their 11th of the year and one of their strangest anytime. With two down in the eighth inning, they had only two hits off the 21-year-old pitcher from Brooklyn but both were home runs. Then the Pirates rallied in the ninth, tying the game on a walk with the bases loaded and forcing the Reds to win an inning later on a sacrifice fly by a pinch-hitter.

Series Starts Saturday

As a result, the Reds will open the World Series on Saturday in Boston against the Red Sox, looking for "first" world title in 35 years and first prize of more than \$20,000 a man.

For theatrical baseball, last night's game before 46,355 fans in Three Rivers Stadium surpassed the two played in Cincinnati over the weekend, when the Reds stole 10 bases in 10 attempts. They stole only one base last night, making it 11 for 11 in the playoffs, but they finally prevailed on a series of virtuoso moves while Candelaria was stealing the emotional show with his last-ditch performance.

The 6-foot-7-inch rookie struck out the first four Cincinnati batters, then was tagged for a home run by Dave Concepcion, who had hit only five all season. He allowed no more hits until the eighth, when he struck out two more batters for a league playoff record, but he was tagged for a home run by Pete Rose, who had hit only seven during the season.

Finally, after Candelaria left to a standing ovation, the relentless Reds won their pennant in overtime with some more razzle-dazzle. Ken Griffey, for example, led off the 10th by beating out a bunt with two strikes. He made second on a balk, then on a grounder and home on a fly to center by Ed Armbrister for the deciding run.

"I didn't know if we could win, the way Candelaria was pitching," said Sparky Anderson, the manager of the Reds, during the traditionally noisy champagne ritual in the locker room. "That was the best game pitched against us all year, pitching with their backs to the wall. It's a shame he didn't win. He deserved better."

"He pitched a great game, all right," Rose acknowledged. "He was throwing a lot of stuff where he wanted it to go. He had us all about 9-for-3. He was revved-up."

In Your Own Head

"The strikeouts didn't mean anything—we lost," said Candelaria, sitting subdued in a corner of the Pittsburgh clubhouse. "I didn't feel any pressure, because pressure is something you put in your own head. Before the game, I said to myself that I was going to pitch the way I did all the time."

He did even better than that, pitching the toughest game of a brief career that began in Manhattan's La Salle Academy and that led Candelaria to the big leagues June 8. The first time through the Cincinnati lineup, the left-hander struck out seven of the nine batters he faced. The only exceptions were George Foster, who fled to left field in the second, and Concepcion, who cleared the wall two pitches later.

So he was pitching a small classic but losing it, mainly because Gary Nolan of the Reds was doing very well. Nolan is a 27-year-old Californian whose career includes two World Series and one shoulder operation, and this was his comeback year. And for five innings he stopped the Pirates on three singles and no runs.

Babushka Power

In the sixth, though, the Pirates unloaded their "babushka power." With one down, Richie Hebner slammed a single off Nolan's glove and on the next pitch Al Oliver lashed a 400-foot homer over the fence in left-center for a 2-1 lead with only three innings left to play.

In the seventh, Johnny Bench stole a base on Manny Sanguillen, the Pirates' frustrated catcher, but Candelaria escaped with his third lead. He even opened the eighth by striking out Griffey for the second time and clearing Geromino for the third strike, giving him 14 strikeouts and breaking Tom Seaver's playoff record of 13, set in 1973, against the Reds.

But fate was about to play a cruel trick on the rookie. Merv Rettenmund pinch-hit for Clay Carroll, who had relieved Nolan an inning earlier, and drew a walk. Then Rose pounced on the next pitch and whacked it high over the left-field fence.

Morgan followed with a double into the right-field corner, and then Candelaria was extended, with the Reds now in front, 3-2, and only six outs to go.

Everyone Surprised

In the 10th, Ramon Hernandez was pitching for Pittsburgh, and he got two strikes on Griffey, who then surprised everyone by bunting in front of the plate and beating it out. Then, with Geromino trying to bunt Griffey to second, Hernandez committed a balk and Griffey was waved to second. It proved fatal, because Geromino next moved him to third with a grounder and Armbrister pinch-hit his fly to center for the run that counted.

As a final flourish, Rose singled, and Morgan doubled him home. Then Pedro Borbon pitched three last outs in the bottom of the 10th and the Reds headed home to prepare for their trip to Fenway Park and the World Series.

"Pete Rose was telling me 'all time to bunt,'" Griffey said later, "telling his unorthodox play." Hernandez threw me two curves or strikes, so I stepped out of the box and decided to bunt but he threw me another one."



ON THE BALL—Reds' Dave Concepcion about to hit homer.

A Rookie Casts a Bright Light for Pirates

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 8 (UPI)—A dejected John Candelaria sat on a stool in the tomb of the Pittsburgh Pirates' dressing room, a bright future ahead of him and the whole National League season behind him.

The big 21-year-old left-hander, brought up by the Pirates from the minors in June, had pitched his heart out, but that still didn't stop the Cincinnati Reds from becoming the new National League champions.

Candelaria broke the National League playoff record and tied the major league playoff mark by striking out 14 batters in the 7-2/3 innings he pitched, yet departed trailing 2-3 because of two bad pitches.

One was a third-inning curve ball that Dave Concepcion batted for a solo homer and the other was an eighth-inning fast ball that Pete Rose smashed for a two-run homer. The Pirates tied the score in the ninth but the Reds pushed across two more runs in the 10th off reliever Ramon Hernandez to wrap it up.

"You did a helluva job," Don Osborn, the Pirates' pitching coach, said in trying to comfort Candelaria. "You'll be a great pitcher for many years to come."

Candelaria did not answer. He admitted that the pitches to Concepcion and Rose weren't to his liking. He threw the Reds' shortstop a curve that broke over the middle. Concepcion drove it over the left-centerfield wall.

After pinch hitter Merv Rettenmund walked on four straight balls with two out in the Reds' eighth, Rose pulled a fast ball over the leftfield fence for a 2-2 Cincinnati lead. Joe Morgan followed with a double just inside the right field line. The ball bounced over the fence and that was it for Candelaria.

Candelaria had no excuses. "I gave 100 per cent. The Reds are a good ball club. But we are a good club. They beat us. They don't make many mistakes and they capitalized on our mistakes."

"I just went wild. I can't explain it," he said, recalling the eighth inning. Pirates manager Danny Murtaugh, munching on cheese and crackers and rocking slowly in his chair, was as depressed if not more so than his rookie pitcher.

Echoing Osborn, Murtaugh said that Candelaria "did a hell of a job." Murtaugh said the Reds' pitching was the key to the three-game sweep of the Pirates.

"What did we score, seven runs in three games? That is not a typical Pirates attack." Pirates owner John Galbreath came in to console Murtaugh.

"Danny, it was a great year. Strange little game, isn't it? Fortunately, there is always next year. Great job you did for us." But asked if he has decided to manage next year, Murtaugh replied solemnly, "No, I haven't."

Meanwhile, the Red Sox got the necessary runs off Ken Holtzman, who started with only two days' rest after pitching into the seventh inning Saturday when his defense did him in.

It did again. The A's were fortunate that the Red Sox didn't score in the first inning. Two singles with one out put men on first and third, and when the throw-in from the outfield slipped loose, Yastrzemski, who had hit the second single, tried to take second but was cut down. A long fly by Carlton Fisk was taken just short of the right-field wall by Jackson on the run.

But with two out in the fourth, Candelaria Washington dropped a liner right at him, hit by Fred Lynn, and didn't retrieve it as quickly as he might have, letting Lynn reach second. Rico Petrocelli immediately stroked a hit to right sending home a run that made it 1-0.

Holtzman Knocked Out In the next inning, Burleson doubled past third with one out, and Doyle looped a single down the right-field line with two out for 2-0. Yastrzemski's sharp single, sending Doyle to third, knocked out Holtzman, and Fisk got a looping single, just out of the shortstop's reach, on Jim Todd's first and only pitch.

With Paul Lindblad pitching to Lynn in the second, and a wild pitch let Fisk score. For the Red Sox, the league championship was their first since 1918, and only their third since 1918. The other came in 1946, and each has been achieved in particularly dramatic and joyful circumstances.

Wise, Drago Lead Red Sox Over A's

By Leonard Koppett

OAKLAND, Calif., Oct. 8 (UPI)—Oakland's dreams of a fourth straight World Series ended abruptly last night as the Boston Red Sox completed a three-game sweep of the American League's championship series with a 6-3 victory.

Reverting to the loose fielding and ineffective offense that marked their play in the 7-1 first-game loss at Boston Saturday, the A's lost their last chance to qualify for the World Series, which they won from Cincinnati in 1972, from the New York Mets in 1973 and from the Los Angeles Dodgers last year. The middle game of this series, on Sunday, was brilliantly played by both teams and won by Boston, 6-3.

Rick Wise, a 30-year-old right-hander whose pitching career seemed finished a year ago because of a shoulder injury, did the job for the Red Sox. He had won 19 games during the regular season, but had been held out of the two games in Boston because the contours of the smaller park are less favorable to the occasional long ball he allows.

Harmless Long Outs

That reasoning by manager Daryl Johnson proved correct, because a couple of early-inning long outs by the A's, when the game was still scoreless, proved harmless here in the Alameda County Coliseum. Wise pitched a three-hitter through seven innings, and when he had trouble in the eighth—not all of his own making—Dick Drago came in and threw one such to Joe Rudi for an inning-ending double play.

Drago had been the relief hero for Boston in Sunday's victory, and the situation he entered last night represented Oakland's last real chance to preserve its reign.

Wise had been tiring a bit, and was touched for a soft single by Cesar Tovar, opening the eighth. A hit-and-run grounder got him to second while Campaneris was being thrown out, but Denny Doyle bobbled

Claudell Washington's grounder, and there were men on first and third. Sal Bando's grounder to Rick Burleson became an infield hit, and Reggie Jackson lined a sharp hit to left center.

Held to a Single It seemed certain to be a double, but Carl Yastrzemski, showing himself full length on the ground, cut it off and forced Jackson to stop at first with a single. Although the score was now 5-3, with the tying runs on base, Jackson's presence on first made possible the double play that followed.

Things went Boston's way right to the end. Billy Williams, leading off the ninth, caromed a shot off Drago's leg—but the ball bounced to the first baseman, Cecil Cooper, who shoveled it over to Drago, who still beat Williams to first. A high short fly by Gene Tenace, a walk to North, a bounce by Jim Holt to Doyle—and it was all over.

Defense Does Him In Meanwhile, the Red Sox got the necessary runs off Ken Holtzman, who started with only two days' rest after pitching into the seventh inning Saturday when his defense did him in.

It did again. The A's were fortunate that the Red Sox didn't score in the first inning. Two singles with one out put men on first and third, and when the throw-in from the outfield slipped loose, Yastrzemski, who had hit the second single, tried to take second but was cut down. A long fly by Carlton Fisk was taken just short of the right-field wall by Jackson on the run.

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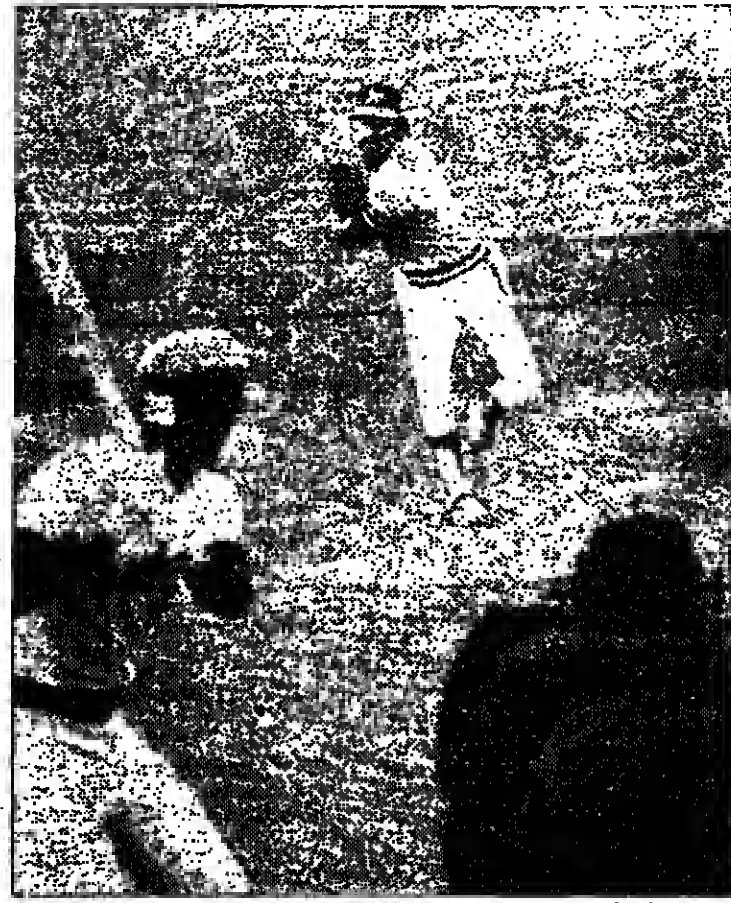
The element that helped the Eagles, who had lost their first two games, was an effective offense that had a rushing attack thanks to a stable offensive line strengthened by two new but old guards, John Nilsen and Bill Luck. The Cowboys thought that Nilsen, a former All-Pro former, was four days before the season began for a future draft choice. Green Bay similarly gave up on Luck, a longtime regular. The Eagles had been searching for good guards for a decade.

Nilsen effectively blocked an old antagonist, Diron Talbert, who had wrecked the Giants the week before, and the Eagles rushed for 213 yards, 85 by Tom Sullivan, against a premier defense.

They were not throwing the ball all over the place as in the previous games. This time Roman Gabriel passed only 26 times and completed 11. The Redskins were fast and flat. They helped in the outcome with six turnovers, three intercepted passes of Bill Kilmer's attempts and three lost fumbles.

Tough Games Ahead Washington had been doing so well some people thought it would go through the season undefeated. Now the Redskins have obvious tough games ahead, beginning with St. Louis at home Monday night.

The week before, after the Eagles had looked so inept



OUTSIDE AND INSIDE—Boston's John Beniquez had no trouble with Ken Holtzman's wide pitch (above) but later an inside pitch from Rick Wise sent Bill North into back-slip.



Eagles Tighten Up 1 of 3 Races Emerging in NFL's Divisions

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Oct. 8 (UPI)—The Washington Redskins upset loss to the Philadelphia Eagles Sunday was the most significant result so far of the National Football League season in which 29 of 142 games, just over 20 per cent, have been played.

Otherwise the season has been predictable and there appear to be bonafide races in three of the six divisions, both Eastern ones in the two conferences and the Central in the American Conference. In the others, the Vikings, the Rams and the Raiders have easy schedules and clear sailing to the playoffs.

In the Eagle-Redskin contest, a team ranked very low by one source, Pro Football Weekly's power ratings, beat the No. 2 outfit and beat it thoroughly, 26-10.

The outcome projected the Eagles into the National Conference Eastern Division race along with Dallas, St. Louis and Washington.

Effective Offense

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American League Playoff Game No. 3

Boston	000	130	010	— 5	11	1
Oakland	000	001	020	— 3	6	2

Wise, Drago (8) and Fisk; Holtzman, Todd (5), Lindblad (5) and Tenace. W—Wise. L—Holtzman.

National League Playoff Game No. 3

Cincinnati	010	000	020	2— 5	6	0
Pittsburgh	000	002	001	0— 3	7	2

Nolan, C. Carroll (7), McNamery (8), Eastwick (9), Borbon (10) and Bench; Candelaria, Ghetti (8), Hernandez (10), Tekulve (11) and Sanguillen. W—Eastwick. L—Hernandez. HR—Concepcion, Oliver, Rose.

U.S.-Cuba Duel Shaping Up

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 8 (UPI)—The Pan American Games shape up as a contest between the United States and Cuba.

About 2,200 athletes from 20 countries have already arrived and are training for the event, which opens with a ceremony Sunday. The United States and Cuba have sent the largest delegations, about 600 persons each—including athletes, coaches, trainers, medical staff and aides.

An international warm-up track and field meet last weekend was a duel between the Americans and Cubans, with Cuba totalling 18 gold, silver and bronze medals and the United States 15.

Cuban Teofilo Stevenson, the Olympic champion, is the favorite in heavyweight boxing. The American hope, Michael Dokes, ran into a series of bad luck. In a pre-trip examination in Dallas last week, dentists noticed he needed molars removed. The doctors have told him to rest until next week and a team spokesman said they were hoping the draw would keep him out of the ring until then.

The United States is not expected to have too much trouble winning gold medals in swimming. Mexico, Brazil and Argentina are expected to reach the finals in the world's most popular sport—soccer.

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City of Light Calls on Stars to Enliven Interest in Golf

By Bernard Kirsch

PARIS, Oct. 8 (UPI)—There is a running track across from the Eiffel Tower and most days this week Gary Player has been running down the stairs from his hotel room and on to the chandlers, but only when he's not been busy working on the golf course or in his room lifting weighted golf clubs. Player, living across from the Eiffel Tower, is not in Paris on vacation.

"Anytime you once earned \$80 a month, and are now playing for \$17,000, you cannot treat it as a holiday," said Player after a workout. He is near the end of a disappointing year in which he has won but one tournament, but also \$100,000.

Player can add many more dollars to his payroll, plus an everlasting supply of toiletries, this weekend in France's only major golf tournament of the year, the Lannec Trophy. The prize money will be giving out a total of \$40,000 to eight invited golfers who begin play tomorrow afternoon at the Saint-Nom-La-Bretèche golf course.

And a Free Meal

The four-day tournament in the Paris suburb ends Sunday, and there'll be prize money, plus a free meal at the three-

star Tour d'Argent restaurant, for golfers Arnold Palmer, Billy Casper and Lanny Wadkins, all of the United States, Englishman Tony Jacklin, Australian Bob Shearer, Severiano Ballesteros of Spain, France's Jean Garalde and Player.

The tournament is put together by an organization trying to create interest in golf in France, and Palmer and Player consistently have gone along with the promotion, which comes at the end of the U.S. golf tour when the weary players are ready for holidays. Palmer has been here every time this tournament has been held, winning it once, and Player will be making it five-for-six.

Every time the duo has returned there have been a few more people at the course to watch them. "I'm happy golf is growing in France, but it's not as big as it should be. Maybe what France really needs is a champion," said Player, who has long been recognized as one of golf's kings, a title no Frenchman is able to claim.

'The Big Examination'

Last year the 39-year-old South African claimed third place here after he had finished his most productive year since he started winning at age 15. He won 11 tournaments, includ-

ing two of the Big Four—the Masters and British Open. Player calls the four major events "the big examination," the rite of passage of all golfers.

"They're the tournaments we all play in, the ones we all want to win," said Player, who failed in all the big ones this season and is ready to win a little one.

"It's quite a natural thing to fall off after such a good year. Graphs don't always go up. You can't always keep on winning," said Player, who wants to keep

on winning so badly that he works on tracks, on golf courses, with weights instead of seeing Sacre Coeur and the Pantheon.

All-Star Tournament COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 8 (AP)—Forrest Feiler of the United States beat Bernard Gallacher of Scotland 1-up yesterday in a close match that went down to the final hole in the opening round of the \$117,500 International All-Star golf tournament.

Feiler carded a par-4 on the 18th hole while Gallacher, fresh from winning the Dunlop Masters in England, hit his tee shot into the water and wound up with a double bogey-11.

Feiler advanced to a quarter-final match against American Tom Kite, a 5 and 3 winner over Kazumari Takahashi of Japan.

Jerry Heard of the United States had a 3-under-par round on the 7,000-yard Muirfield Village Memorial Course in downtown Australian David Graham, 3 and 2.

His next opponent will be Eddie Pearce, who earned a 2-up triumph over fellow American Joe Imman.

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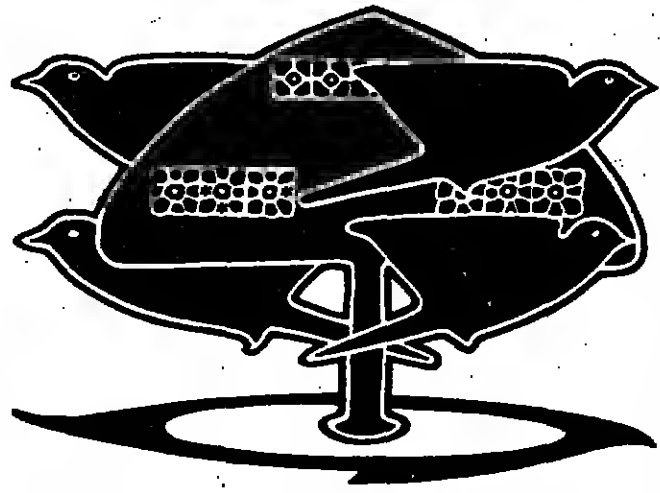
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